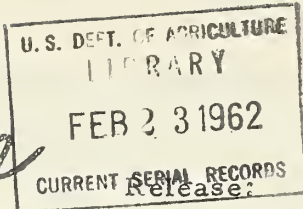


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Crop Production



June 9, 1961

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY AS OF JUNE 1, 1961

All Wheat production is forecast at 1,343 million bushels, 1 percent less than the 1960 crop but 23 percent above average.

Winter Wheat crop is now estimated at 1,121 million bushels, about the same as last year but a third above average.

All Spring Wheat production is forecast at 223 million bushels, 10 percent below last year and 13 percent below average.

Peach production, at 76.9 million bushels, is 3 percent more than last year and 22 percent above average.

Pear crop is estimated at 25.6 million bushels, the same as last year but 12 percent below average.

Late Spring Potato crop is now estimated at 27.6 million hundredweight, 1 percent above last year and 14 percent above average.

Early Summer Potato crop is estimated at 14.1 million hundredweight, 6 percent below the 1960 crop but 13 percent above average.

Milk production for May is estimated at 12.3 billion pounds, about 1 percent more than last year but 1 percent below average.

Egg production for May, at 5.5 billion eggs, was 2 percent below both last year and average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Statistical Reporting Service

CrFr 2-2 (6-61)

Crop Reporting Board

Washington, D. C.

| Crop | Yield per acre | | | Production (in thousands) | | |
|---------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|---------|------------------------------|-----------|-------------------|
| | Average | Indicated | Average | Indicated | | |
| | 1950-59 | 1960 June 1, 1961 | 1950-59 | 1960 June 1, 1961 | | |
| Winter wheat.....bu.: | 20.9 | 27.5 | 27.1 | 840,244 | 1,117,131 | 1,120,517 |
| | Condition | | | | | |
| | Percent | Percent | Percent | | | |
| All spring wheat ... bu.: | 84 | 91 | 89 | 254,654 | 246,312 | <u>1</u> /222,505 |
| Durum | 83 | 92 | 88 | --- | --- | --- |
| Other spring. | 85 | 90 | 89 | --- | --- | --- |
| Rye | 83 | 88 | 88 | --- | --- | --- |
| Hay, all. | 84 | 87 | 85 | --- | --- | --- |
| Hay, wild. | 79 | 84 | 79 | --- | --- | --- |
| Hay, alfalfa. | 85 | 89 | 86 | --- | --- | --- |
| Hay, clover and | | | | | | |
| timothy | 86 | 90 | 87 | --- | --- | --- |
| Pasture | 84 | 87 | 84 | --- | --- | --- |

| Crop | Production (in thousands) | | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------|--|
| | Average | 1959 | 1960 | Indicated | |
| | 1950-59 | | | June 1, 1961 | |
| Peachesbu.: | <u>2</u> / 63,130 | <u>2</u> / 75,031 | <u>2</u> / 74,315 | 76,885 | |
| Pears " | <u>2</u> / 29,220 | 29,542 | 25,621 | 25,621 | |
| Sweet cherries ... ton | 89,029 | 80,790 | <u>2</u> / 70,520 | 93,000 | |
| Apricots " | <u>2</u> / 198,800 | 230,400 | <u>2</u> / 243,100 | 224,200 | |

1/ Based largely on prospective planted acreage reported in March.

2/ Includes some quantities not harvested.

CITRUS FRUIT PRODUCTION 1/

| Crop | Average | 1958 | 1959 | Indicated |
|------------------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|
| | 1949-58 | | | 1960 |
| | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| | boxes | boxes | boxes | boxes |
| Oranges | 121,786 | 129,330 | 126,760 | 117,935 |
| Grapefruit | 42,625 | 43,800 | 41,620 | 42,600 |
| Lemons | 14,358 | 17,240 | 18,230 | 14,100 |

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

POTATOES, IRISH

| Seasonal group | ACREAGE | | | YIELD PER | | | PRODUCTION | | |
|----------------|-----------|-------|-------|-----------------|-------|-------|------------|--------|--------|
| | HARVESTED | | | HARVESTED ACRE: | | | | | |
| | Average: | Ind. | | Average: | Ind. | | Average: | Ind. | |
| | 1950-59: | 1960 | 1961 | 1950-59: | 1960 | 1961 | 1950-59: | 1960 | 1961 |
| | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | | | | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| | acres | acres | acres | Cwt. | Cwt. | Cwt. | cwt. | cwt. | cwt. |
| Winter.... | 27.9 | 21.1 | 23.6 | 155.8 | 154.7 | 178.9 | 4,327 | 3,264 | 4,222 |
| E.Spring.. | 25.5 | 28.3 | 25.5 | 138.8 | 123.7 | 178.2 | 3,557 | 3,502 | 4,545 |
| L.Spring.. | 175.0 | 151.6 | 148.5 | 140.2 | 181.0 | 185.9 | 24,263 | 27,434 | 27,599 |
| E.Summer: | 123.1 | 112.0 | 109.1 | 102.5 | 134.3 | 129.3 | 12,530 | 15,038 | 14,111 |

MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

| Month | MILK | | | EGGS | | |
|---------------------|---------|---------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | Average | 1960 | 1961 | Average | 1960 | 1961 |
| | 1950-59 | | | 1950-59 | | |
| | Million | Million | Million. | | | |
| | pounds | pounds | pounds | Millions | Millions | Millions |
| April | 10,828 | 11,020 | 11,168 | 5,735 | 5,527 | 5,498 |
| May | 12,440 | 12,206 | 12,278 | 5,621 | 5,671 | 5,535 |
| Jan.-May Incl. | 51,421 | 53,289 | 53,529 | 27,585 | 27,381 | 26,673 |

APPROVED:

Charles S. Murphy

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GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF JUNE 1, 1961

Although the season is somewhat late, crop prospects as a whole are generally good to excellent for most of the Nation. Winter wheat prospects improved in the Central Plains and the 1961 crop is expected to exceed last year's production. Spring wheat was seeded late but topsoil moisture supplies are currently favorable except for spotted conditions in eastern Montana and western North Dakota. Corn, sorghum, and soybean planting is ahead of last year and about normal for June 1 as farmers made rapid progress the latter half of May. Cool weather retarded growth of forage crops across the northern and most of the eastern half of the country. Pastures averaged about normal but below the excellent condition of a year ago. Cotton made slow progress because of cool weather but most of the acreage is planted. Deciduous fruit production is expected to be greater than last year and well above average. Moisture conditions are generally good in the eastern half of the Nation. Northern plains areas are deficient in subsoil moisture and southern Texas is getting very dry. Stored water supplies are below average in Nevada, Utah, and southern California and streamflow is expected to be less than usual. Late season water shortages could develop if heavy usage is necessary.

Crop Progress Slowed by Cool May

Temperatures during May were generally below normal except for the Rocky Mountain States. Temperatures reached normal levels around mid-May in most areas but cold waves occurred at each end of the month. Record low temperatures were reported during the last week of May at many locations, particularly in the North Atlantic States. Although light frost was reported as far south as northern Alabama and Georgia, damage from freezing was limited to northern areas with some reduction in fruit, particularly in Michigan and New England. Frequent rains kept farmers out of fields in the North Atlantic and New England areas. The eastern Corn Belt States were able to make up for much of the early season delays in crop work. Low temperatures held back crop progress and field work in Northern Plains States but southern plains areas were near the usual pace.

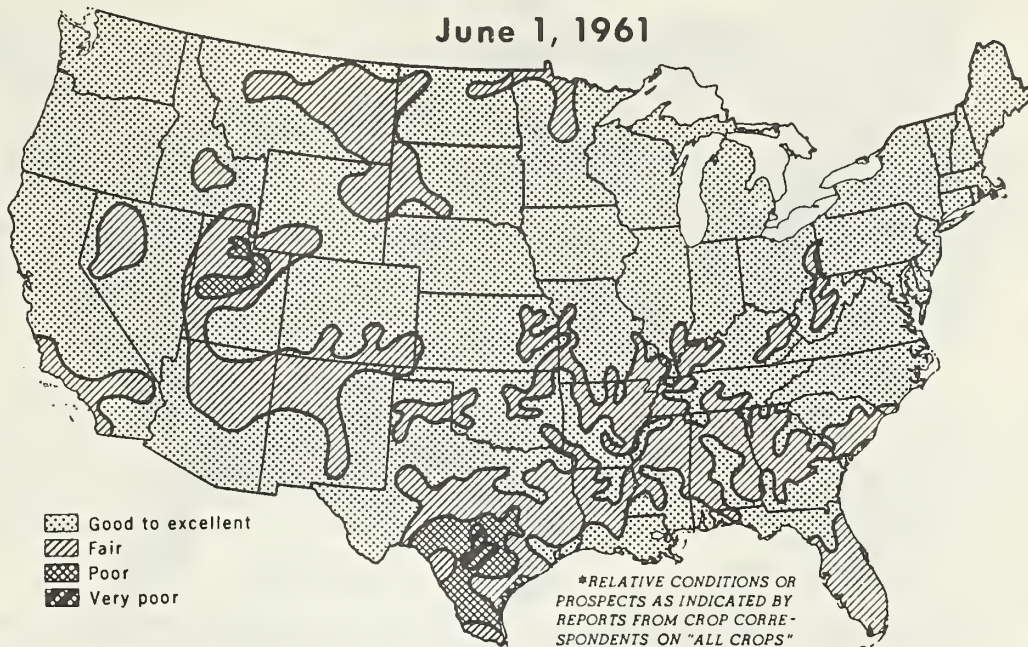
Low soil moisture supplies in eastern Montana and western Dakota areas reduced June 1 crop prospects. Low temperatures and excessive moisture plagued the area from Mississippi to South Carolina while lowlands flooding along the Mississippi and tributary valleys retarded and damaged crop prospects. Southern Florida received some rain but still needs moisture for non-irrigated crops. Louisiana soils were getting dry at the end of May and south Texas areas were seriously in need of rain. Light rainfall and low irrigation water reserves in Utah, Nevada and southern California cast a dark shadow over crops in this region.

Winter Wheat Improves

Rains in the Central Plains area during May provided moisture for development of the winter wheat crop in this area. The 1961 crop of 1,121 million bushels moved ahead of last year and ranks second only to the 1,179

CROP PROSPECTS*

June 1, 1961

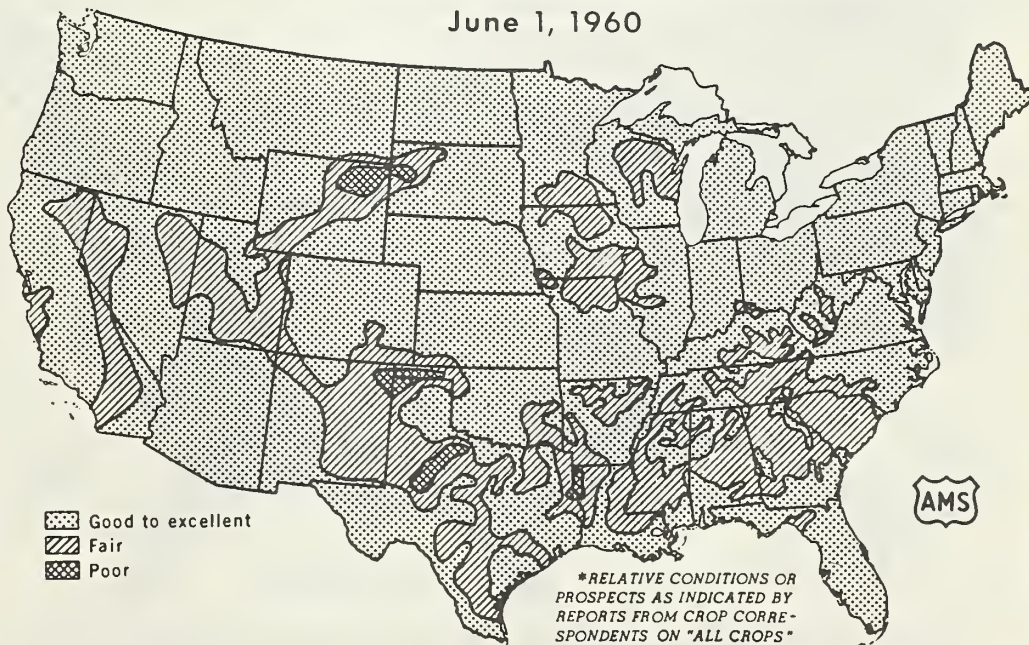


U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. SRS 5-61 (6) STATISTICAL REPORTING SERVICE

CROP PROSPECTS*

June 1, 1960

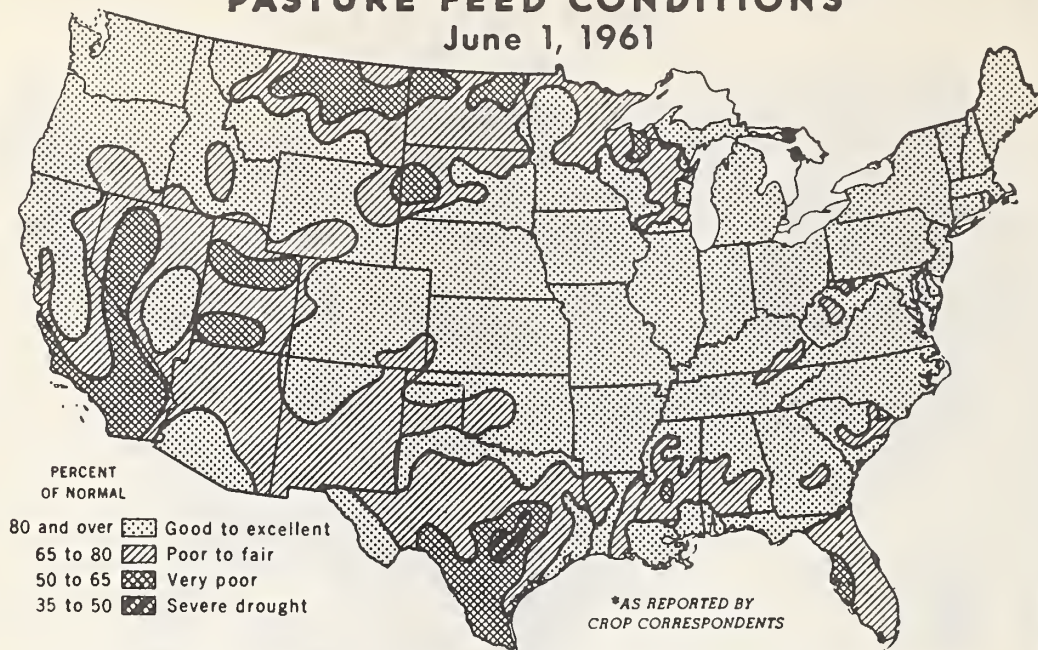


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NEG. 7943-60 (6) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*

June 1, 1961



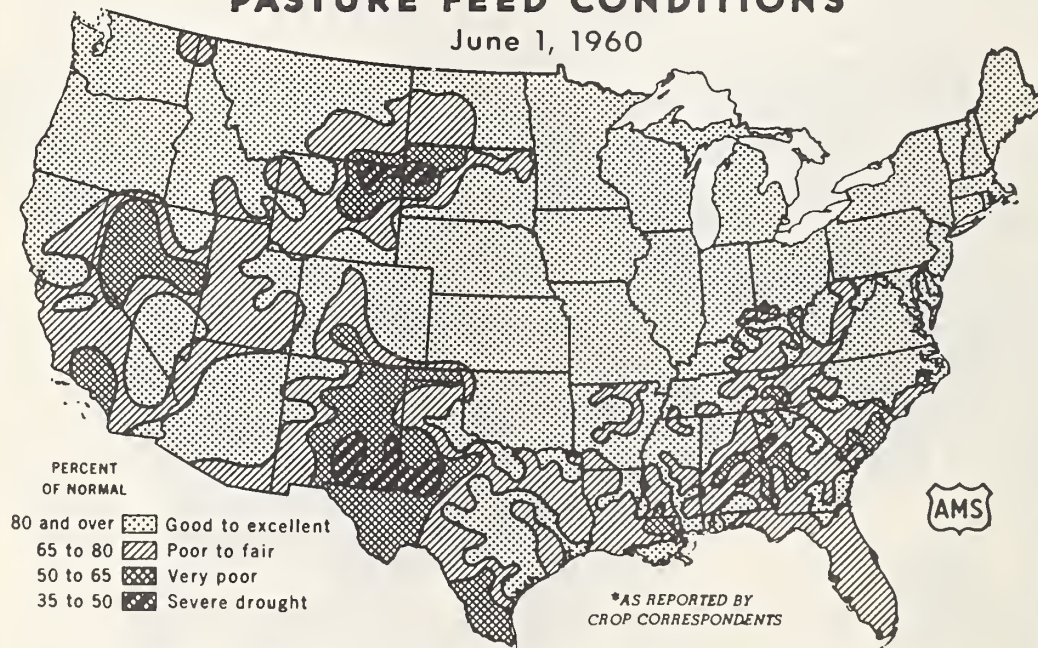
*INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. SRS 6-61 (6) STATISTICAL REPORTING SERVICE

PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*

June 1, 1960



*INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 7944-60 (6) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

million bushel crop of 1958. Yield per acre is the third highest of record, exceeded only by 1958 and 1960. Crop progress is about normal with heading reported as far north as Nebraska. Combines are rolling in Texas and southern Oklahoma.

Spring wheat seeding was practically complete by June 1 but growth was slow. Warmer weather in early June should promote rapid growth. Moisture supplies are generally favorable except for some areas in eastern Montana and western North Dakota. The all-spring wheat crop of 223 million bushels compares with the 1960 crop of 246 million. Yield per seeded acre is expected to be below last year but above average.

Other Winter Grains Good - Spring Grains Make Slow Progress

Winter barley prospects were generally favorable with relatively light winterkill. Barley harvest was active in Texas and Oklahoma and had reached its peak in the Imperial Valley of California. Rye progress was satisfactory although development was slowed by cool weather particularly in the northeastern quarter of the country.

Spring oats had a cold, wet planting season in the East North Central area with seeding delayed and some fields replanted because of rotting of seed. Stands are generally good, though late, and progress should be rapid with the arrival of warmer weather. Spring barley seeding was about completed by June 1 except for extreme northern counties of North Dakota and Minnesota. Low temperatures delayed growth while dry areas in North Dakota and eastern Montana made spotted development. Flax seeding was about two-thirds completed in North Dakota and nearly finished in South Dakota. In Texas, about 90 percent of the flax was out of the fields, with average or above yields. Rice planting was nearly complete in Louisiana and Texas and the crop is growing well. In California the rice crop is in good condition but has been slow to emerge above the water due to cool weather and overcast skies.

Corn and Sorghum Planting Progress Near Normal

Corn Belt farmers have about made up for early season delays by long hours of work during favorable periods in May. About two-thirds of the corn is planted in Ohio and Indiana. This is only slightly behind the normal pace although these States were lagging seriously in field work a month earlier. In general, the southern part of the Corn Belt is behind schedule as of June 1 as flooded lowlands and frequent heavy rains held back planting progress in southern Indiana and Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska. Iowa farmers had 95 percent of their corn in the ground compared with the average of 90 percent for June 1. Northern Corn Belt States were ahead of the usual pace except Minnesota which reported delays from low temperatures and wet soils. Outside of the Corn Belt States, the corn crop was off to a slow start but stands were reported generally good and warmer weather will bring a rapid response.

Sorghum planting made rapid progress in Texas in late May as many farmers finished cotton planting. Wet soils in eastern Oklahoma and Kansas caused some delays but by June 1 progress in drilling sorghum was close to the usual pace with about one-sixth of the Kansas crop in the ground.

Cotton Development Lagging

Cotton planting was about complete in the Southeast by June 1 although some replanting of flooded lowlands is still to be done. Growth has been slow because of the low temperatures and crop development is one to two weeks behind normal. Approximately four-fifths of Texas cotton was planted by June 1 with some replanting due to storm damage. Early stands made slow growth in the northern half of the State. Cotton was forming squares in the upper coastal region of Texas while Lower Valley cotton was maturing rapidly. Heavy winds and hail caused replanting of part of the New Mexico cotton acreage while Arizona planting is complete and over 90 percent of the crop is up to a stand. California cotton is up to a good stand but cool weather has slowed growth.

Tobacco and Some Other Crops Delayed

Growth of tobacco was reported about a week behind normal in the Carolinas. In Florida, a few fields offlue-cured tobacco were harvested at the end of May with harvest becoming general the first week in June. Tobacco setting was started in mid-May in Virginia and was well along by the end of the month. Setting was behind normal in Kentucky due to delays in ground preparations. Plants were plentiful in contrast to a year ago when late plant-bed development held up transplanting.

The peanut crop is about two weeks late in the Virginia-North Carolina area while other Southern States report more favorable development. Sugar beet thinning was in the final stages in California and Oregon and was in progress in Colorado, Idaho, and Wyoming. Seeding was behind the usual progress in Minnesota but a little ahead of schedule in Michigan where blocking and thinning have already started. Dry bean planting has progressed about normally in Western producing areas and is also about at the usual pace in Michigan.

Pastures Developing Slowly

Pasture condition for the Nation on June 1 averaged 84 percent of normal, 3 percent below the excellent condition of a year earlier. Reported condition improved 1 percentage point during May compared with the average seasonal gain of 4 points. Temperatures were below normal for May in most of the country except in the Rocky Mountains and Southern Great Plains. Moisture was adequate in most of the eastern half of the Nation. May was dry in Michigan and Wisconsin and accumulated moisture shortages slowed development in the Northern Great Plains. Southern Florida, and the Southwest were also short of moisture for pasture growth. Condition of pasture improved more than usual in the Atlantic Coast regions but did not supply the lush grazing of a year earlier. The same was true for the North Central region of the country with low temperatures retarding growth. In the South Central region pasture condition equaled last year. Pasture condition declined from May 1 in Texas as soil moisture shortages continued. In the West, pastures were good to excellent in the Pacific Northwest but ranged down to poor in the Central and Southern mountain areas.

Hay crop development was slowed in most areas with marked retarding by cool weather across the northern part of the country. Rains delayed and damaged early cuttings in some South Central States. Aphid infestation was heavy in alfalfa fields with some lowering of first cutting yield and prospects from Oklahoma to Minnesota. Spring sown lespedeza was damaged by late May freezing weather in the Kentucky-Missouri area.

Spring Vegetable Prospects Below Average

Combined production of spring vegetables and melons is expected to be 8 percent less than 1960 and 6 percent below average. Compared with last year, indicated spring vegetable output is down 6 percent while melon production is 14 percent less. Below normal temperatures and wet soils in most vegetable producing areas damaged stands and retarded growth. Frosts in late May lowered yield prospects in Northeastern areas. Spring crops showing substantially smaller crops than last year are lettuce, onions, asparagus, sweet corn, snap beans, and green peppers. All spring melons, except honey dews, are considerably under last year. Expected higher production of cabbage, tomatoes, and spinach only partially offset the declines in other vegetables. Production of summer vegetables and melons estimated to date, comprising nearly one-half of total summer output, is indicated to be 12 percent less than last year. Lettuce, onions, and watermelons are expected to have considerably smaller summer production. Late spring potato prospects improved from a month ago and the crop is now expected to be a little larger than last year and 14 percent above average. The first forecast of early summer potatoes indicates a crop 6 percent below 1960 but 13 percent above average.

Deciduous Fruit Production Larger

Production of deciduous fruits for 1961 is expected to be greater than last year and well above average. The June 1 forecast indicates more peaches and sweet cherries than last year, the same sized crop of pears, but fewer apricots. In the Western States, where a forecast has been made, fewer sour cherries are in prospect. Based on the June 1 condition, the outlook is for a larger apple crop than last year. In California, production of plums is expected to be greater than last year and production of prunes slightly below 1960. More almonds, walnuts, and filberts are expected than last year. The California almond crop is nearly one-third larger than last year and the walnut crop up 2 percent.

The 1960-61 orange crop, estimated to be 7 percent below last year, was 82 percent harvested by June 1. The grapefruit crop is expected to total 2 percent above last year with 88 percent of the crop already harvested by the end of May. The June 1 condition of new crop (1961-62) oranges and grapefruit is below both last year and average. However, the condition of lemons is higher than a year ago.

May Egg Output Lower - More Milk Produced

May egg production was 2 percent smaller than a year earlier due chiefly to a decline in the number of layers. Production was less than May 1960 in the North Atlantic and North Central States with increases in other areas only partially offsetting these declines. Egg production per layer was down slightly from last year with decreases in all except the South Central States. Total egg production for 1961, January through May, was 3 percent less than the comparable months in 1960. Milk production in May was about 1 percent above a year earlier but 1 percent below the 10-year average for the month.

CORN: As of June 1, planting of the 1961 corn crop was at about the usual pace for the Nation. The North Atlantic States were slowed by frequent showers and low temperatures in May. Corn planting was about two-thirds done by June 1 in Ohio and Indiana, as favorable weather during the last half of May enabled farmers to make up for earlier delays. Southern Indiana and Illinois were late because of flooded lowlands and frequent rains. The northern areas of these two States were ahead of the usual stage. Missouri, Kansas and Southern Nebraska also reported delays in corn planting because of frequent rains and wet soils. Iowa farmers had about 95 percent of their corn in the ground by June 1 - slightly ahead of the average of 90 percent. In the northern Corn Belt area, corn planting was ahead of the usual pace, except in Minnesota where low temperatures and wet soils caused farmers to hold back on planting work.

In the South Atlantic and South Central areas, corn planting is nearly complete. Flooding along the Mississippi and tributary river lowlands has caused delays and replanting of some early fields. Growth of corn has been slow in southern areas and cultivation hampered by wet soils. Early corn has been "laid by" in areas along the Gulf of Mexico. Central Texas corn was tasseling by late May, but in South Central Texas corn was showing signs of moisture shortages. In Western States, the corn crop is in relatively good condition although below normal irrigation water supplies may lead to late season shortages unless summer rainfall is abundant.

ALL WHEAT: All wheat production in 1961 is forecast at 1,343 million bushels, 1 percent below last year but 23 percent above average.

WINTER WHEAT: Combining of the bumper 1961 winter wheat crop started in good time and has progressed at a normal rate. Harvest began in the Texas Low Plains in mid-May and, following the lower altitudes, gradually progressed northwestward and reached into north-central Oklahoma by early June. Production is forecast at 1,121 million bushels, 3 million bushels above last year and a third above average. The forecast shows an increase of 25 million bushels from a month ago, largely because of an increase in the Great Plains which was only partially offset by a decline in the Pacific Northwest.

In the last 10 years, the average change in the United States production estimates from June 1 to harvest has been 62 million bushels, ranging from a minimum of 5 million bushels to a maximum of 115 million bushels.

The indicated yield at 27.1 bushels per harvested acre is exceeded only by the record 28.5 bushels in 1958 and 27.5 bushels last year. The major regions show little change from the excellent yields last year and nearly all States expect yields above average.

Prospects in Kansas showed some further improvement during May as rains were received in all areas, even the southwest which has been relatively dry. The crop headed a little earlier than usual and combines in south-central Kansas are ready to go. Exceptionally heavy rains have caused some flooding in central and eastern sections.

In Nebraska, growth and development of the wheat crop was held back by cool weather in early May but growth was stimulated by recent rains. By early June wheat was in the flower stage in southern sections while just starting to head in the Panhandle. In South Dakota, generous rains were received in May. Earlier dry weather, particularly in the West River area had reduced potentials.

Combining started in the Low Plains of Texas by May 15 and moved into higher altitudes by early June. Dryland yields are running near the 20-bushel mark, irrigated in the 40 to 60-bushel bracket. In Oklahoma, hail has been extensive and has probably caused more than usual losses. However, accompanying rains benefited the crop over a wide area. Earlier greenbug infestation was largely controlled by extensive spraying. Harvest is practically completed in the southwest and started in the extreme north-central area.

In Colorado, prospects continued very favorable during May except in the extreme southeast where moisture supplies are short. By early June, wheat was fully headed in all eastern Plains sections of the State.

Prospects in Montana held even during May as good rains temporarily relieved the moisture shortage. In the Pacific Northwest, prospects declined during May. Cool, wet weather promoted a heavy growth but at the same time favored a rapid build-up of the earlier infestation of yellow stripe rust.

In the Corn Belt, the crop is excellent and made some improvement during May. Recent moderate temperatures moved the crop along with much headed by early June. There was some flooding in States along the Ohio River. In the Southeastern States, wheat condition held at a high level during May and early harvested fields in the area bear out the high potential output.

ALL SPRING WHEAT: An all spring wheat crop of 223 million bushels is forecast, based on June 1 conditions. This would be a tenth below the 1960 production and 13 percent below average.

Spring seedings were delayed because of dry, cool weather in much of North Dakota and principal wheat growing areas of Minnesota. In these States the current moisture supply is deficient for proper growth. Surface moisture in Montana and South Dakota was improved with May rainfall but sub-soil moisture is short. Rainfall during June is an important factor affecting the outcome of the crop.

Production of durum wheat is estimated at 28 million bushels compared with 34 million bushels in 1960 and the average of 25 million bushels. Production of durum in North Dakota, the major producing State, is expected to be about one-seventh less than last year.

Spring wheat production other than durum is indicated at nearly 195 million bushels this year as against 212 million bushels in 1960 and average production of 229 million bushels.

RYE: The condition of rye on June 1 was 88 percent of normal, the same as a year earlier and 5 points above average. Nationally, condition is unchanged from May 1 as increases in 12 States offset declines in 19 with 3 States showing no change. Most Northeastern, North Central and Western States showed declines during May but condition held steady or improved in most Southern States.

Of the 10 major producing States - Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado and Washington - only South Dakota, Nebraska and Washington show higher condition than on May 1. In Minnesota and North Dakota the crop needs rain. Growth has been slow and heading had barely started by June 1. Heading has started in South Dakota and is well along in Nebraska where excellent prospects are reported. Rye has headed in Kansas and heading is well along in Colorado. Hail caused some damage in Oklahoma but yield prospects are generally good. In Washington, the crop is in excellent condition with thick stands and long heads. Rye made good progress in Indiana and Illinois with the crop headed except in northern areas.

Harvest is underway in Georgia and expected to start in Texas in early June.

HAY: June 1 condition of all hay points to a reasonably good hay season this year. The June 1 condition was 85 percent--2 points below June 1 a year ago, but 1 point above the 10-year average. Conditions improved during May in the South Central and South Atlantic regions, but declined slightly in the West. Despite the retarding effect of a cool, late spring, conditions in the North Central and North Atlantic sections showed no change from the favorable outlook of a month earlier.

In the North Atlantic region, cool weather during May slowed growth of hay crops and first cuttings were a little later than a year ago. In the North Central States, a good hay crop is in prospect, but aphids and other insect damage has reduced yields of first cuttings in several States. Heavy aphid infestations in alfalfa fields were quite common in many localities in Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska and South Dakota. The first crop of alfalfa in Northeastern Nebraska was especially hard hit by these insects. Prospects in Wisconsin, the largest hay producing State, were below both last year and the 10-year average as winter-kill of alfalfa and clover was somewhat heavier than usual.

With ample moisture, conditions improved in most of the South Central and South Atlantic States during the past month. Hay harvest was in full swing in these regions during the latter part of May. Rains slowed harvesting operations, resulting in some lower quality hay, but losses were generally light and most producers obtained a good tonnage of high quality hay. Alfalfa weevils in damaging numbers hit the alfalfa crop in several of the South Atlantic coastal States, but controls held losses down. In Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas first cuttings of alfalfa were completed as the month ended. In Texas, summer growing hay crops were getting off to a slow start due to deficient moisture situations.

In the Rocky Mountain States hay crops on dryland farms were in need of rain. Outlook for irrigation water during the summer months remained poor in much of this region and hay tonnage this year may be below normal. In the Far West, prospects are generally favorable.

APPLES: The June 1 condition of apples indicates that the 1961 commercial crop of apples will be considerably larger than last year and above average. In the Eastern States the outlook is for a crop up sharply from last year and about the size of the 1958 and 1959 crops, which were well above average. The outlook in Central States is above both last year and average. For the Western States a larger crop than last year is in the making although still below average.

New England reports indicate a heavy bloom for all important varieties except Baldwin. Southern New England had a heavier bloom than northern areas, but the set in Connecticut is moderate. There was practically no frost damage prior to June 1. However, record low temperatures and scattered frost occurred throughout New England the nights of May 30 and 31. Full bloom in the Hudson Valley of New York was about 11 days later than last year and in the Lake Ontario area was about a week later than last year. In the Champlain Valley, bloom was slightly later than a year ago. Bloom was heavy in all areas but pollination conditions were variable. Cool, wet, and windy weather prevailed during bloom. Prospects in New Jersey are better than last year. Apples weathered the severe winter in good condition. Weather during bloom hurt pollination but the set is generally satisfactory. Fruit is sizing satisfactorily. Trees came through the winter in good shape in Pennsylvania. Bloom was heavy but somewhat later than last year. The fruit set varies widely from very light to a full set due to local weather conditions. In both Maryland and Virginia the bloom period extended over a longer period of time than usual. Unfavorable weather prevailed in Maryland during pollination and drop has been heavy in some orchards. All areas of Virginia suffered some freeze damage and the drop has been heavier than normal. The set of Red Delicious is poor in many orchards and prospects for York and Stayman varieties are only fair. The outlook for Winesaps and Golden Delicious is good.

In Ohio, reports indicate a heavy bloom for most varieties, but pollination weather during full bloom varied considerably over the State. Cortland, Jonathan, and McIntosh varieties have heavier sets than other varieties in some orchards. Cool, wet weather during pollination resulted in poor sets in southern counties. Frost damage was light. Spray control programs have been effective in controlling insects and diseases in most orchards. Trees in northern Indiana were in various stages of bloom when frost came in May. Considerable damage to blooms and young fruit occurred in some areas. Bloom this year was several days late due to cool weather. Pollination was poor in some orchards. Condition of apples in Illinois was generally good. However, frost did some damage in low areas. Cool, wet weather hurt pollination of some varieties. Hail damaged the crop in the Anna-Cobden area and across the southern part of the State. In the Calhoun area, frost damage was light. A full crop is in prospect in the Springfield area. Bloom was heavy in the Rock Island area. Spray programs were hindered somewhat by rains. In Wisconsin and Minnesota prospects are generally good. Pollination weather was good. Very little frost damage occurred during bloom.

Soil moisture is adequate for current needs. In Iowa, the condition of apples on June 1 was very good. No frost damage was reported. No damage from frost was reported in Kansas, although hail did some damage in scattered areas.

Washington's apple prospects were damaged by cold weather and poor pollination during full bloom. The Yakima Valley escaped extensive damage. The Chelan, Douglas, and Okanogan areas suffered heavy losses. Red Delicious suffered more than other varieties. Condition of Winesaps is good. In the Hood River area of Oregon, cold, rainy weather during the bloom period resulted in only a fair set in most orchards. No significant freeze damage was reported for either the Willamette Valley or the Hood River area. California reports a good bloom on all apples following the favorable dormant weather. Fruit set is heavy in the major producing areas. Some frost damage occurred to early varieties in the mountain counties. Pollination was good for all varieties. Thinning of apples began early and heavy removal of fruit was required in most varieties. Prospects are generally good in Colorado, though the Jonathan crop had a light bloom and poor set in many orchards. Some frost damage occurred in some counties. In Idaho, good prospects are reported for all the important varieties except Delicious. A heavy June drop is expected in Utah. Frost during May did some damage. In New Mexico and Utah, Red Delicious were hardest hit. Romes suffered the least damage. April frost damaged the New Mexico crop severely.

PEACHES: The 1961 peach crop is estimated at 76.9 million bushels--the largest since 1946. This is 2.6 million bushels or about 3 percent larger than last year's crop and 22 percent above average. Most of the increase is attributed to the Southern States, California and Colorado. Excluding the California Clingstone crop, mostly for canning, the rest of the United States crop is forecast at 49.0 million bushels, compared with 48.8 million bushels last year and the average of 40.8 million. These estimates relate to total production for all uses including amounts consumed on farms.

The 1961 California Clingstone crop is estimated at 27.9 million bushels. In this estimate, no allowance has been made for elimination of immature fruit which may take place under the "green drop" program. This estimate is based on an evaluation of growers' reports made in late May and early June plus objective yield measurement data collected from May 18 through June 5. Production of California Clingstone peaches totaled 25.5 million bushels in 1960 after elimination of immature fruit under the "green drop" program. This year bloom was generally good in all areas. Temperatures have been quite low during the past month and have retarded development somewhat.

California's Freestone crop is estimated at 13.1 million bushels, 6 percent above last year's crop and 16 percent above average. The increase this year is due to improved set and increased bearing acreage. Harvest of Springtime peaches began during the first week of May.

Production in the 9 Southern States is estimated at 17.3 million bushels, 5 percent more than last year and 63 percent above average. Prospects are above last year in all of these States except Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas.

Condition of peaches in North Carolina is considerably better than last year. All varieties have a full set of fruit.

Thinning has been rather heavy. Harvest of early varieties was expected the first week of June. Prospects are for a record crop in South Carolina. All varieties have a heavy set of fruit. Hail on May 11 caused considerable damage to some orchards in heavy-producing Spartansburg County. Harvest began in the southern part of the State in mid-May, but volume was not expected in the ridge-area until the first of June. Harvest in heavy producing Piedmont will begin in mid-June. In Georgia, unusually cool weather during May delayed the growth of peaches and ripening dates will be somewhat later than anticipated earlier in the season. Heavy rains the last of May hampered harvesting operations of early varieties and disrupted spray programs for late peaches. Volume movement was expected in early June. A good crop of peaches is expected in Alabama. Localized hail damage occurred during May, but, as a whole, the crop is in good condition. Movement of early varieties began in late May, slightly earlier than usual. Arkansas expects a smaller crop than last year, because of late spring freezes and hail in the northwest part of the State. Harvest of early varieties is under way. Rain is needed in some areas of Texas. However, fruit is sizing well, and prospects are unchanged from a month ago. Harvest began in late May.

The Middle Atlantic States expect a smaller crop than last year but above average. The hurricane damage of last fall, a severe winter, and cold damage to buds this spring combined to limit peach production in New Jersey. Maryland expects fewer peaches than last year. Frost damage cut prospects in some orchards. A heavy drop has occurred in many orchards. In Pennsylvania, trees as well as fruit buds were killed by low winter temperatures. Pollination was poor due to wet, cold weather. Prospects are the lowest since 1950. Freezing temperatures at bloom time did considerable damage to Virginia's peach crop. Very little thinning will be required in many orchards. The outlook is for an average crop but well below last year's good crop. In West Virginia, prospects are for the same production as last year. Set is generally good. Some light frost occurred at the end of May, but damage was not heavy. Lack of sunshine and cool weather has made disease and insect control rather difficult.

Peaches in New England were hard hit by cold. The majority of peaches in New Hampshire were killed except for a few sheltered areas mostly along the Coast line. Winter kill in Massachusetts and Connecticut was quite variable depending on the location. In New York a below average crop is in prospect. However, production is expected to be slightly above last year.

The North Central States with an estimated 6.0 million bushels are slightly below last year but above average. Trees generally have a fair to heavy set of fruit in Ohio. Frost damage was light. Wet and cold weather disrupted pollination in some areas. Extreme cold weather during the winter and late spring frosts damaged trees in Indiana. Prospects are for a fair crop. Frost also damaged some orchards in scattered areas of Illinois. However, there is generally a good set of fruit. Prospects are for a larger crop than was produced last year but below average. Peach trees were damaged by hard freezes in Michigan during February and again the last of May. Prospects are for a smaller crop than was produced last

year but above average. Prospects in Missouri are for an above average crop. Kansas peach production is expected to be below last year, although most areas have a good set of fruit. Prospects in Kentucky are below last year's production. Late frosts and freezes damaged blooms and young fruit. The set of fruit is spotty. Tennessee is expecting an above average crop this year. Conditions have been generally favorable in most areas. Late frosts did some damage in the Eastern part of the State.

Peaches in Idaho were damaged by cold weather and pollination was poor. Prospects are below last year. Colorado expects the largest crop since 1955. Bloom dates were later than last year in all areas. Washington expects an above average crop but below last year. Cold did considerable damage to peaches at bloom time. Prospects in Yakima Valley are spotty with some orchards completely wiped out while others have a full crop. Oregon peaches have a poor to fair set of fruit. Cool temperatures and rain during the bloom period caused the poor set in the Willamette Valley while frosts reduced the set in Wasco and Jackson Counties.

PEARS: The 1961 pear crop is estimated at 25,621,000 bushels. This is the same size crop as produced last year, but 12 percent below the 1950-59 average. Estimates have been discontinued for 14 Eastern and Mid-Western States where pears were used mainly for home consumption and local sale. These 14 States produced less than 3 percent of the United States production in 1960. Production in the Pacific Coast States where more than 85 percent of the Nation's pear crop is normally produced is up about 2 percent from last year but 11 percent below average. Prospective production is above last year in both Washington and Oregon but lower in California. Bartlett production, which usually accounts for about three-fourths of the pear production in the Pacific Coast States, is indicated at 17,361,000 bushels--down about 1 percent from last year and 10 percent from average.

The California Bartlett crop indicated by June 1 conditions at 12,501,000 bushels is 9 percent below last year and 8 percent below average. Very severe losses were suffered from "pear decline" in 1960 and are generally expected again this year. Other pear production is expected to be up about 6 percent from last year, but 18 percent below average. "Pear decline" is also an important factor in other pear production in California at this time. The Bartlett crop in Oregon is expected to be above last year but below average. Poor pollinating weather and early May frosts limited the set of Bartletts in the major producing areas of Medford and Hood River. In the Willamete Valley, pears have a fair to good set and production is expected to be higher than in 1960 and about average for the area. Other pears have a good set of fruit and in spite of some freeze damage to unheated orchards, production prospects are better than last year for all varieties.

In Washington, Bartlett pears had an excellent bloom but many orchards hit full bloom during wet, cold weather with resulting poor pollination. Some orchards, especially in the Wenatchee area, were injured by the April freeze, but Bartletts, in general, appear to have survived the freeze better than most fruits. Production is indicated at 2,760,000 bushels, 45 percent above last year's relatively short crop, but 22 percent below average. Other pear prospects were also held back by poor pollination weather and mid-April freezes.

However, a crop of 1,360,000 bushels is in prospect which is above both 1959 and 1960, but below average.

Michigan, which is the largest producer of pears outside of the Pacific Coast States, is expecting a crop the same size as last year and above average. The Michigan crop suffered freeze damage the night of May 26. Production in Colorado is up sharply from last year's near freeze out and indicated production is 21 percent above average.

GRAPES: The June 1 condition for California Raisin grapes is higher than a year ago and above average. Growers of Table grapes report a June 1 condition slightly below 1960 but equal to the 10-year average. The June 1 condition for Wine grapes was below 1960 and average. Conditions were generally favorable for the development of grape vines in most areas during the winter. However, extensive frost damage occurred in Napa, Sonoma, and Mendocino counties in mid-April. These counties are important in the production of wine grapes. Damage in individual vineyards ranged from minor to nearly complete loss in some areas of Napa County. Many of the hard hit vineyards produced second growth, but this is not expected to be extensive. Light scattered frost occurred in the San Joaquin Valley, but in general, the vines are in good condition and prospects are favorable. Bearing acreage for all grapes shows an increase of nearly 10,000 acres over 1960, with raisin variety grapes showing the bulk of the increase. Desert grapes have developed rapidly. The first shipment of Perlettes from the Coachella Valley was made on May 10, the earliest date on record.

Development of the New York grape crop is considered about 2 to 3 weeks behind normal. Shoots were only out one or two inches on June 1. Winter damage is not considered serious in either the Chautauqua-Erie or Finger Lakes regions. Despite the lateness of the crop, growers in major and minor grape areas of New York report a uniformly high condition on June 1. Prospects for the 1961 grape crop in Michigan were reduced by a four to six hour freeze in the important southwestern growing area the night of May 26. Damage to grapes was indicated to be sizeable. Primary buds were completely wiped out in some vineyards. In Washington, very little frost damage has been reported in grape vineyards.

CITRUS: The 1960-61 orange crop, estimated at 118 million boxes, is 7 percent smaller than last year and 3 percent below average. Approximately 82 percent of the crop had been harvested by June 1, while last year 85 percent had been harvested by this time. An estimated 21.3 million boxes of Valencias remained for harvest after June 1 this year compared with 18.9 million a year ago. Florida Valencias were late maturing this season; thus harvest will end later than usual. Slightly more than three-fourths of the Valencias had been picked by June 1. In California less than one-fourth of the Valencias had been picked by June 1 which is about in line with the last two years. California Valencias will furnish most of the summer and early fall oranges. Harvest of California's crop is expected to end earlier than usual because of early maturity.

The grapefruit crop is estimated at 42.6 million boxes, 2 percent above last year and equal to the 10-year average. With 88 percent of the crop harvested by June 1, there were still 5 million boxes to be picked, while a year ago at the same date only 2.8 million boxes remained unharvested.

Production of lemons is forecast at 14.1 million boxes, not much more than three-fourths as large as the 1959-60 crop, but near average. Harvest is not as far along as a year ago as only half of the crop had been harvested by June 1 while a year earlier two-thirds had been picked.

As shown in the following table the processors' usage of grapefruit to June 1 was about the same as a year earlier. The quantity of oranges actually used by processors was down from a year ago, but they had taken 68 percent of the oranges picked to June 1, while a year earlier they had taken only 54 percent. Processors' usage of lemons is down sharply from a year ago.

CITRUS CROPS

Utilization to June 1

| Crop | 1959-60 Crop | | | | 1960-61 Crop | | | |
|--------------|--------------|-------------|---------|------------|--------------|-------------|--------|------------|
| | Utilization | | | Remaining: | Utilization | | | Remaining: |
| | Fresh: | Processing: | Total: | for | Fresh: | Processing: | Total: | for |
| | 1,000 boxes | | | | 1,000 boxes | | | |
| Oranges ... | 38,452 | 69,361 | 107,813 | 18,947 | 31,036 | 65,600 | 96,636 | 21,299 |
| Grapefruit : | 22,237 | 16,569 | 38,806 | 2,814 | 20,899 | 16,664 | 37,563 | 5,037 |
| Lemons | 5,338 | 6,910 | 12,248 | 5,982 | 5,014 | 2,033 | 7,047 | 7,053 |

Rains during May gave some relief to drought conditions which had developed in Florida in April. As of June 1, additional rain was still needed in most areas. The June 1 condition of Florida's 1961-62 crop oranges and grapefruit is below both last year and average. In California condition of the new crop oranges is reported below average although the same as a year ago. Navel oranges had a heavy bloom in most areas with condition of the crop higher than that for Valencias. Condition of the new Valencia crop is below a year ago, apparently reflecting the effects of hot dry weather of last fall and winter on some groves in southern California. Cooler weather during May helped the new fruit and extended the tree life of mature 1960-61 crop oranges and grapefruit. All 1960-61 grapefruit in the Desert Valleys are fully mature with harvest expected to end early in July. Picking of grapefruit from other areas of the State will then become heavier. Condition of California's new crop lemons was above a year ago on June 1, although below average. The set of lemons for the 1961-62 season appears satisfactory in all areas. Texas citrus showed a June 1 condition well above average but below last year. Orange trees and young grapefruit trees in general had a good set of fruit, but on older grapefruit trees the set is light. All new crop citrus in Arizona shows a June 1 condition above both last year and average. Louisiana oranges had a heavy bloom and excellent set of fruit.

SWEET CHERRIES: The June 1 estimate for sweet cherries is for a crop of 93,000 tons. A crop of this size would be 32 percent above the relatively small 1960 harvest and 4 percent above average. The Western crop is 40 percent above the short 1960 crop, and equal to the 10-year average. The Great Lakes crop is 10 percent above 1960 and about one-fourth above average.

Current year prospects are above 1960 in all Western producing States except Utah. The California forecast remains unchanged from the previous month at 32,000 tons. Harvest of Bings and Royal Anns in the Stockton-Lodi areas of California has passed the peak and is expected to finish up during the first part of June. In the Santa Clara Valley, harvest should peak during the first half of June. Deliveries to canneries are now heavy. Some rains have occurred during the harvest period, but losses have not been sizable. Sweet cherries produced a heavy bloom in all Oregon growing areas, but the set is quite varied. Orchards in The Dalles area are very spotty due to early spring frost damage and unfavorable pollinating weather. A heavy drop was occurring in this area on June 1. In the Willamette Valley, the set is generally good but quite light in later blooming orchards at the higher elevations. However, the Willamette Valley crop is expected to be about double last year's short crop. Yakima Valley cherry growers in Washington State have a good crop in prospect despite heavy wind damage in the Sunnyside-Grandview area and freeze damage on April 19-20. In the Wenatchee area, there was progressively heavy damage to the sweet cherry crop from the highest to the lowest areas resulting from the April freeze. Poor to good crops were reported at Wenatchee, and good to excellent crops on Wenatchee Heights. Spotted damage occurred in the Monitor area, and some growers reported a total loss at Cashmere. The Montana, Idaho, and Colorado sweet cherry crops all promise to be above last year, and close to or above average. Production in Utah is expected to be light for the third consecutive year primarily as the result of a general frost the morning of May 5.

In the Great Lakes region, Michigan expects a production below 1960 but still above average. Sweet cherries suffered less damage than sours from freezes on May 10 and May 26. The smaller crop in Michigan is more than offset by increases for New York and Pennsylvania. A good crop is in prospect for the Lake Ontario region of New York, but trees in the Hudson Valley suffered widespread winter damage and production in this region will be below last year. In Pennsylvania, prospects are considered very good in the South Mountain district and Erie County. Very little winter damage occurred, and bloom extended over a relatively long period.

SOUR CHERRIES: Sour cherry production in the Western States is estimated at 8,680 tons based on June 1 growing conditions. A crop of this size would be 5 percent below the 1960 production and 14 percent below average. Montana, Colorado, and Oregon each report production above a year ago and average. However, this is more than offset by Idaho, Utah, and Washington where the 1961 crop is estimated below a year earlier and average.

In Oregon orchards, the set of fruit is rated light to good in most areas and is fairly uniform on individual trees. Lane County, the major producing area, has a heavier set compared with other areas in the State. In Washington, the set on sour cherry trees was not good. Rain and cold weather resulted in poor pollination during the period the king bloom was out. The Utah crop was curtailed by heavy frost damage on May 5. A good sour cherry crop is in prospect for Colorado. There was practically no frost damage this year and trees have a good set. The bloom date was about 10 days later than last year due to cool weather. In Idaho, a below average crop is in prospect resulting largely from poor pollination. The Montana crop, grown largely in Ravalli County, is considered about normal this year following a virtual crop failure in 1960. Bloom was excellent with good weather.

APRICOTS: The 1961 apricot crop is forecast at 224,200 tons, 8 percent below the 1960 crop but 13 percent above average. Prospects in California remain unchanged from a month ago at 210,000 tons. Harvest for the fresh market got underway in late May, and will become active in all districts during the first half of June. Fruit harvested in the early orchards has been below expected sizes. The set is considered good in all districts except Hemet, but some growers are concerned that lack of moisture may limit sizing. The Washington crop was damaged by low temperatures the night of April 19-20. All producing areas suffered variable damage with the exception of Wenatchee Heights where buds were not far enough along when the low temperatures occurred. A below average crop is growing well and it appears that picking will get underway about on schedule during the first week of July. Production in Utah is expected to be larger than the short crop in 1960 but still well below average.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: The 1961 plum crop in California is placed at 90,000 tons, unchanged from last month. Production at this level would be 10 percent above the 1960 harvest and 12 percent above average. While some hail damage occurred in a few locations, weather conditions generally have been very favorable for crop development. Thinning was heavy in most areas. Carlot movement began on May 23 and by May 31 was running well above the same period a year earlier. The condition of Michigan plums on June 1 was 68 percent, slightly better than average but about the same as a year earlier. Plums were damaged by freezing temperatures on May 26 which occurred over a period of four to six hours in the southwestern growing areas of the State.

The California prune crop is forecast at 138,000 tons, about the same as the 1960 output, but 9 percent below average. A good dormant season was favorable for prunes, and there was a heavy bloom and a good fruit set. Frost on April 19 and 20 caused spotty damage in widely scattered areas of the State, with serious damage confined to a relatively small area. With the exception of the Central Coast district, moisture conditions are favorable for prunes.

Idaho prune trees came through the winter in good shape. The bloom was very heavy, but abnormally cold weather was not conducive to good pollination. Crop condition on June 1 was well above a year ago but moderately below average. June 1 condition in Oregon was also above a year earlier, and below average. In Washington, there was a heavy bloom on prunes and the set is considered fair to good in the Yakima Valley. In Clark County, the set is considered light because of poor pollinating weather.

AVOCADOS: Harvest of California's 1960-61 Fuerte crop was completed by mid-May and harvest of "other" varieties is now underway. Summer crop production is considered relatively better than Fuertes. Cool weather has slowed maturity and encouraged size growth.

FIGS: California fig trees came through the winter in good condition. Small forms of early figs have made good development and a few packages of early varieties have been marketed for fresh use. The supply of Caprifigs for pollination is considered ample.

NECTARINES: A good set of California nectarines is reported, and growing conditions have been favorable for crop development. The bearing acreage is above 1960. First seasonal movement from Kern County occurred on May 30.

WALNUTS, ALMONDS AND FILBERTS: Production of walnuts in California is forecast at 72,000 tons, 2 percent above the 1960 crop and 8 percent above average. Walnut trees wintered relatively well with only minor damage reported from the frost that occurred in mid-April. Areas showing frost damage were primarily in Lake, Mendocino, and Napa counties where some early varieties were affected. Weather conditions during May were ideal for nut development and sizes are about normal for this time of year. The set is also considered about normal in all areas except southern California where spotty conditions exist. The June 1 walnut condition in Oregon is well above a year ago and near the level of 1959. A near average crop is expected.

The California almond crop is forecast at 70,000 tons on June 1, unchanged from the previous month, 32 percent above the 1960 production and 61 percent above average. Isolated reports of freeze damage in mid-April have not proven to be significant overall. Nuts are developing rapidly and the set is heavy in most areas. Nut sizes are larger than usual.

In Oregon, current prospects point to an above average filbert crop. No frost damage has been reported and the bloom was heavy this year. Reports to date indicate a good set of nuts on the trees. In Washington, crop prospects for filberts are considered fair in Clark County. In the King County area and northward, weather during pollination was cold and rainy and a light crop is in prospect.

POTATOES: The 1961 late spring potato crop is forecast at 27,599,000 hundredweight, less than 1 percent above the 1960 production and 14 percent above average. Prospects are up about 1 percent from a month earlier. Larger crops forecast in Arizona and North Carolina were partially offset by a decline in South Carolina.

The California crop is placed at 17,842,000 hundredweight--no change from the May 1 estimate. Digging in the southern San Joaquin Valley continues to increase as harvesting becomes general in the later sections. Poor market conditions have encouraged some curtailment of digging operations. Quality of the crop is good. Movement of Kennebecs to processors is increasing; however, a large acreage of this variety still remains to be harvested. By June 1 about 40 percent of the California late spring acreage had been dug. The Arizona crop is yielding above earlier anticipations.

Yields are improving as the season progresses. Quality of the crop is good. In Texas the harvest in the Pearsall area was completed in May. Digging has started in the San Antonio area and will be active during the first half of June. In the Knox-Haskell area, harvest was expected to start in early June.

The crop in Northeastern North Carolina, in spite of some adverse weather in May, is in good condition. Low temperatures and some heavy rains damaged some acreages but this was offset by the effect of the cool weather which was favorable for development of the crop. Stands and plant growth are good to excellent. The crop is a week to three weeks late. Digging started the first week of June in Beaufort County and is expected to start in other areas about mid-month. Prospects in South Carolina declined during May. Several heavy rains around the first of May drowned out some acreage. In Alabama, digging was about two-thirds completed in Baldwin and Mobile Counties by June 1 but just starting in Escambia County. Acreage remaining in Baldwin County is mostly white varieties but Escambia production will be generally reds. In Arkansas the crop was planted quite late, but with warm weather and adequate moisture the crop is now making rapid strides. By June 1, virtually all of the Louisiana acreage had been harvested.

The first forecast of the 1961 early summer crop places prospects at 14,111,000 hundredweight, 6 percent below 1960 but 13 percent above average. Larger production than in 1960 is indicated in California, Texas, Maryland, and Kansas, but these increases were more than offset by smaller crops in Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, and Tennessee. Delaware plantings were delayed by wet weather and growth is a little behind schedule, but prospects are generally good. On the Eastern Shore of Virginia, early expectation of normal stands failed to materialize in many fields. Varying degrees of irregularity in growth and broken stands exist. Some acreage has poor color. Diggings are expected to start the second week of June in the southern part of Northampton County. Harvest should increase the week of June 12 and volume movement should be available during the third and fourth weeks of the month. In the Norfolk area, harvest is expected to get under way around June 20. Potatoes in Kentucky are late. Excessive rains until about mid-May delayed plantings. Prospects for the early summer acreage in the Panhandle of Texas are good. Harvest in Crosby County is expected to start in late June. Supplies from all areas will be available in early July with volume production by mid-July. The California acreage is in excellent condition and a higher yield is indicated. Digging is expected to get underway during the last week of June.

The early spring production is placed at 4,545,000 hundredweight--practically no change from the 4,559,000 hundredweight forecast a month ago. Harvest in the Hastings area of Florida was about 95 percent completed by June 1. Most of the remaining acreage, estimated to be around 1,000-1,500 acres, will be dug before June 10. Quality has generally been good. Some acreage in the other early spring areas of Florida was lost by excessive rain. Harvest of the scattered peninsula acreage is expected to be finished in early June. In western Florida, harvest on June 1 was getting underway.

The production of the 1961 winter crop was 4,222,000 hundredweight, about one million above the 1960 crop. Production of the 1961 seasonal crops estimated to date--winter through early summer--is placed at 50,477,000 hundredweight, 3 percent above the 49,238,000 hundredweight produced in the same seasonal groups in 1960.

SUGAR CROPS (1959 and 1960 Revised): Sugar beets--Production of sugar beets for sugar from acreage harvested in 1960 totaled about 16,421,000 tons. This is second only to the 17,015,000 tons produced in 1959 as the highest of record and compares with the 1949-58 average of 12,642,000 tons. The 1960 crop was harvested from 957,200 acres with an average yield of 17.2 tons per acre, while the previous year's crop was taken from 905,400 acres with a record-high yield of 18.8 tons per acre.

Sugarcane--Production of sugarcane for sugar during 1960 in Continental United States totaled 7,138,000 tons--the largest tonnage since 1953 and the third largest of record. The 1960 crop compares with 6,844,000 tons produced in 1959 and an average of 6,492,000 tons during the 1949-58 period. About 303,900 acres were harvested in 1960 compared with 296,400 acres in 1959. Yields in 1960 average 23.5 tons per acre, slightly above the 23.1 tons realized in 1959.

Sugar--Production of sugar (raw value) from the 1960 Mainland crops is estimated at a record-high 3,085,000 tons--2,455,000 tons from sugar beets and 630,000 tons from sugarcane. Sugar produced from beets was about 5 percent above the 2,340,000 tons produced in 1959 and was an all-time high. The quantity produced from cane was about 2 percent above 1959 and equalled the all-time high of 630,000 tons reached in 1953. On a refined basis, 1960 sugar production is estimated at 2,883,000 tons--2,294,000 tons from beets and 589,000 tons from Louisiana and Florida sugarcane.

Value--Estimated value of the 1960 Mainland crops of sugar beets and sugarcane to growers was around \$251.2 million, excluding payments under the Sugar Act. Beet production was valued at \$193.8 million and sugarcane, including seed, at \$57.4 million. Value of both crops in 1959 is recorded at \$243.3 million.

PASTURES: Pastures developed slower than usual during May except in the Atlantic Coast regions. For the entire country, pastures averaged 84 percent of normal on June 1 compared with an excellent condition of 87 percent for the same date last year. Condition improved 1 percentage point from May 1 this year, less than the 1950-59 average seasonal gain of 4 points. Although grass supplied good grazing in much of the country on June 1, pastures were only fair in the South Central and Western regions. Temperatures were below normal for May in most of the country except in the Rocky Mountains and the lower Great Plains. Moisture was in short supply during May in the Great Lakes States, Northern Great Plains, much of the South, and in most of the lower two-thirds of the West.

In the North Central part of the country, pastures were generally good but did not furnish the excellent grazing available on June 1 last year. Condition declined slightly from May 1 in the East North Central region, but was still average for June 1. Pastures were good in most States except Wisconsin, where spring growth has been limited by cool temperatures and lack of moisture. In the West North Central region, grass improved during May and furnished more feed than usual for June 1. Pastures were generally good to excellent in all States of this region except North and South Dakota. Cool weather and a short moisture supply slowed the development of grass in early May in North Dakota, but conditions improved later in the month and grazing is now general over the State. In South Dakota, precipitation was above normal in much of the State, but pastures were still dry and short on June 1 in the western part.

Condition of pastures improved more than usual during May in the Atlantic Coast regions. In the North Atlantic States, pastures were above average for June 1, but did not supply the lush grazing of a year earlier. Although pastures were in good to excellent condition on June 1 in all States, cool weather has prevented maximum growth of grass this season. Pastures were generally good on June 1 in the South Atlantic region. Conditions improved from May 1 in all States other than Florida where some pastures need more moisture. Pastures were in excellent condition and better than average for June 1 in all South Atlantic States except West Virginia and Florida, where grazing was only fair to good.

Lack of moisture retarded pastures during May in the South Central region. Although green feed was poorer than usual for June 1, pasture condition equaled that of last year. Conditions improved in May in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Alabama, and pastures on June 1 in these States were considerably better than a year earlier. Mild weather prevailed in Oklahoma, and good pastures there furnished ample grazing on June 1. In Texas, pasture condition deteriorated from May 1 as the shortage of rain-fall continued over most of the State.

For the Western region as a whole, pastures were in fair condition and furnished as much grass as on June 1 last year, but were poorer than usual for the date. Condition improved only slightly during May in the region. Pastures were good to excellent on June 1 in the Pacific Northwest, but ranged down to poor in other areas. Dry weather was mainly responsible for poor pastures in Montana, Utah, Nevada, and New Mexico.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 5,535 million eggs during May-- 2 percent less than in May 1960. Decreases were 8 percent in the East North Central, 7 percent in the West North Central, and 6 percent in the North Atlantic regions. These were partially offset by increases of 5 percent in the South Central and West and 3 percent in the South Atlantic States. Aggregate egg production, January through May, was 3 percent below the same period of 1960.

The rate of egg production per layer in May was 19.5, compared with 19.7 during May last year. All regions of the country had decreases from a year earlier except the South Central States where rate of lay was up 1 percent. Decreases were 2 percent in the North Atlantic, East North Central and the West, and 1 percent in the West North Central and South Atlantic regions. The rate of lay per layer on hand during the first 5 months of 1961 was 91.0 eggs, compared with 90.6 eggs last year.

Laying flocks averaged 283,614,000 layers during May, about 2 percent below May 1960. Decreases from a year earlier of 6 percent in the East North Central and in the West North Central and 5 percent in the North Atlantic more than offset increases of 7 percent in the West, and 3 percent in the South Atlantic and in the South Central States.

The number of layers on June 1, 1961 totaled 281,215,000 compared with 284,265,000 on June 1, 1960. Layer numbers, compared with a year earlier, were down 6 percent in the East North Central and in the West North Central and 5 percent in the North Atlantic regions. Layer numbers were up 7 percent in the West, 5 percent in the South Central and 3 percent in the South Atlantic States.

The rate of lay on June 1 was 62.3 per 100 layers, compared with 62.9 eggs last year. The June 1 rate of lay declined from a year earlier for the first time since 1952, but was still the third highest June 1 rate of record. All regions of the country showed decreases from last year except the South Atlantic, where the rate of lay was unchanged and the South Central where the rate was up 2 percent. Decreases were 2 percent in the East North Central and the West, and 1 percent in the North Atlantic and the West North Central States.

Hens and Pullets of Laying Age and Eggs Laid
per 100 Layers on Farms, June 1

| Year | North Atlantic | E. North Central | W. North Central | South Atlantic | South Central | Western | United States |
|---|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|------------------|---------|------------------|
| Hens and Pullets of Laying Age on Farms, June 1 | | | | | | | |
| | Thou. | Thou. | Thou. | Thou. | Thou. | Thou. | Thou. |
| 1950-59 (Av.): | 49,151 | 55,428 | 79,693 | 30,192 | 45,903 | 33,262 | 293,627 |
| 1960.....: | 45,669 | 48,449 | 69,362 | 37,636 | 44,525 | 38,624 | 284,265 |
| 1961.....: | 43,338 | 45,410 | 65,332 | 38,773 | 46,913 | 41,449 | 281,215 |
| Eggs Laid per 100 Layers on Farms, June 1 | | | | | | | |
| | Number | Number | Number | Number | Number | Number | Number |
| 1950-59 (Av.): | 58.6 | 60.3 | 62.2 | 56.2 | 55.1 | 61.2 | 59.4 |
| 1960.....: | 61.0 | 64.1 | 65.7 | 61.8 | 58.8 | 64.5 | 62.9 |
| 1961.....: | 60.4 | 62.7 | 65.2 | 61.5 | 59.9 | 63.1 | 62.3 |

Producers received an average of 32.0 cents per dozen for eggs in mid-May, down 1.4 cents from a month earlier and down 1.1 cents per dozen from a year earlier. Prices on the Nation's egg markets were irregularly lower during the first three weeks of May. During the last week of the month prices strengthened and were sharply higher when compared with the previous week. Buying for the Memorial holiday was active, especially in areas where summer resorts were opening up. In the mid-West egg breaking operations continued active.

The average price received by producers for chickens (farm chickens and commercial broilers) in mid-May was 14.1 cents, compared with 14.8 cents a month earlier and 17.2 cents a year earlier. Commercial broilers averaged 14.4 cents, the lowest of record for this date. Farm chickens averaged 11.2 cents which also was the lowest of record for this date. Supplies of broilers were plentiful. Featured retail sales in many areas of the country ranged from 23 cents to 25 cents per pound (ready-to-cook weight). The supply of hens for processing was fully ample for the limited seasonal requirements.

Turkey prices in mid-May averaged 21.5 cents per pound live weight, compared with 26.1 a year earlier and the lowest for the date since May 1942. Turkey markets at the close of May were quiet. Chickens offered during the month at the lowest prices ever registered slowed the demand for turkey meat. Offerings of young turkeys and breeders on the West Coast continued to increase and were difficult to clear.

The average cost of the farm poultry ration in mid-May was \$3.39 per 100 pounds, compared with \$3.41 a year earlier. Broiler growing mash in mid-May cost \$4.75 per 100 pounds, compared with \$4.66 a year earlier. Cost of the turkey growing mash was \$4.75 per 100 pounds, compared with \$4.64 a year earlier. At mid-May, the egg-feed, farm chicken-feed, turkey-feed and broiler-feed price ratios were all less favorable to producers than a year earlier.

MILK PRODUCTION: Milk production in May was about 1 percent above a year earlier but 1 percent below the 10-year average for the month.

Monthly milk production on farms, selected States,
May 1961, with comparisons 1/
(In millions of pounds)

| State | May average: 1950-59 | May 1960 | Apr. 1961 | May 1961 | State | May average: 1950-59 | May 1960 | Apr. 1961 | May 1961 |
|--------|----------------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------|----------------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| N. Y. | 1,008 | 1,042 | 976 | 1,053 | Ga. | 104 | 88 | 90 | 90 |
| N. J. | 112 | 115 | 106 | 116 | Ky. | 260 | 248 | 221 | 260 |
| Pa. | 626 | 684 | 610 | 694 | Tenn. | 244 | 222 | 199 | 230 |
| Ohio | 551 | 511 | 460 | 533 | Ala. | 113 | 91 | 82 | 90 |
| Ind. | 376 | 315 | 272 | 316 | Miss. | 149 | 123 | 109 | 121 |
| Ill. | 509 | 417 | 359 | 420 | Ark. | 124 | 91 | 75 | 91 |
| Mich. | 523 | 482 | 443 | 477 | Okla. | 178 | 139 | 126 | 137 |
| Wis. | 1,756 | 1,826 | 1,682 | 1,820 | Texas | 296 | 264 | 258 | 264 |
| Minn. | 954 | 1,063 | 1,030 | 1,061 | Mont. | 53 | 48 | 38 | 47 |
| Iowa | 631 | 612 | 527 | 602 | Idaho | 146 | 162 | 148 | 164 |
| Mo. | 424 | 389 | 332 | 377 | Wyo. | 20.7 | 19.3 | 15.8 | 18.0 |
| N. D. | 192 | 183 | 152 | 178 | Colo. | 86 | 80 | 73 | 77 |
| S. D. | 153 | 145 | 129 | 147 | Utah | 68 | 72 | 68 | 71 |
| Nebr. | 237 | 206 | 180 | 207 | Wash. | 188 | 205 | 176 | 204 |
| Kans. | 240 | 194 | 174 | 197 | Oreg. | 132 | 129 | 107 | 127 |
| Md. | 137 | 145 | 127 | 149 | Calif. | 655 | 735 | 724 | 754 |
| Va. | 190 | 189 | 173 | 201 | Other | | | | |
| W. Va. | 78 | 64 | 54 | 62 | States | 717 | 717 | 690 | 726 |
| N. C. | 155 | 145 | 134 | 150 | | | | | |
| S. C. | 54 | 46 | 48 | 47 | U. S. | 12,440 | 12,206 | 11,168 | 12,278 |

1/ Monthly data for other States not yet available.

| WINTER WHEAT | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|---------|---------|----------------|---------|---------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| State | Acreage | | | Yield per acre | | | Production | | |
| | Harvested | For | For | Average | 1960 | Indi- | Average | 1960 | Indi- |
| | Average: | harvest | harvest | 1950-59 | 1960 | cated | 1950-59 | 1960 | cated |
| | 1950-59: | 1960 | 1961 | 1950-59 | 1960 | 1961 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | | | | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| | acres | acres | acres | Bushels | Bushels | Bushels | bushels | bushels | bushels |
| N.Y. | 348 | 246 | 236 | 30.3 | 30.0 | 32.5 | 10,424 | 7,380 | 7,670 |
| N.J. | 63 | 49 | 47 | 28.2 | 33.0 | 33.0 | 1,737 | 1,617 | 1,551 |
| Pa. | 693 | 535 | 519 | 25.4 | 29.5 | 31.0 | 17,359 | 15,782 | 16,089 |
| Ohio | 1,772 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 25.2 | 35.0 | 31.0 | 44,546 | 52,500 | 46,500 |
| Ind. | 1,365 | 1,268 | 1,306 | 26.3 | 33.0 | 33.0 | 35,588 | 41,844 | 43,098 |
| Ill. | 1,702 | 1,594 | 1,722 | 26.8 | 29.0 | 31.0 | 45,649 | 46,226 | 53,382 |
| Mich. | 1,155 | 1,077 | 1,120 | 29.3 | 31.5 | 34.0 | 33,641 | 33,926 | 38,080 |
| Wis. | 28 | 28 | 29 | 26.6 | 34.0 | 33.0 | 760 | 952 | 957 |
| Minn. | 46 | 20 | 23 | 22.1 | 25.0 | 25.0 | 987 | 500 | 575 |
| Iowa | 135 | 101 | 100 | 22.8 | 25.0 | 29.0 | 3,044 | 2,525 | 2,900 |
| Mo. | 1,470 | 1,321 | 1,361 | 25.0 | 28.5 | 29.0 | 37,089 | 37,648 | 39,469 |
| S.Dak. | 373 | 639 | 581 | 18.5 | 27.0 | 19.0 | 7,154 | 17,253 | 11,039 |
| Nebr. | 3,498 | 2,999 | 3,149 | 22.8 | 28.5 | 32.0 | 78,982 | 85,472 | 100,768 |
| Kans. | 10,242 | 10,380 | 10,380 | 17.6 | 28.0 | 26.5 | 181,070 | 290,640 | 275,070 |
| Del. | 40 | 25 | 23 | 23.6 | 31.0 | 29.0 | 911 | 775 | 667 |
| Md. | 210 | 161 | 150 | 23.0 | 28.5 | 27.0 | 4,723 | 4,588 | 4,050 |
| Va. | 306 | 256 | 259 | 22.8 | 26.0 | 27.0 | 6,875 | 6,656 | 6,993 |
| W.Va. | 44 | 27 | 26 | 22.2 | 28.0 | 27.0 | 961 | 756 | 702 |
| N.C. | 367 | 339 | 400 | 21.4 | 23.5 | 26.0 | 7,844 | 7,966 | 10,400 |
| S.C. | 165 | 146 | 155 | 19.2 | 23.0 | 24.0 | 3,184 | 3,358 | 3,720 |
| Ga. | 114 | 90 | 90 | 18.4 | 23.0 | 25.0 | 2,098 | 2,070 | 2,250 |
| Ky. | 219 | 179 | 192 | 21.2 | 29.0 | 26.5 | 4,596 | 5,191 | 5,088 |
| Tenn. | 209 | 142 | 148 | 18.4 | 24.0 | 24.5 | 3,794 | 3,408 | 3,626 |
| Ala. | 50 | 52 | 52 | 20.6 | 25.0 | 25.0 | 1,038 | 1,300 | 1,300 |
| Miss. | 44 | 37 | 43 | 24.0 | 30.0 | 28.0 | 971 | 1,110 | 1,204 |
| Ark. | 82 | 136 | 146 | 20.8 | 32.5 | 29.0 | 1,810 | 4,420 | 4,234 |
| La. | 1/46 | 42 | 53 | 1/19.6 | 29.0 | 20.0 | 1/858 | 1,218 | 1,060 |
| Okla. | 4,493 | 4,756 | 4,804 | 14.6 | 25.5 | 24.0 | 67,192 | 121,278 | 115,296 |
| Texas | 2,605 | 3,762 | 3,875 | 12.4 | 22.5 | 24.0 | 33,752 | 84,645 | 93,000 |
| Mont. | 1,658 | 2,042 | 2,165 | 23.0 | 22.0 | 22.0 | 38,923 | 44,924 | 47,630 |
| Idaho | 728 | 658 | 704 | 27.3 | 26.5 | 28.0 | 19,620 | 17,437 | 19,712 |
| Wyo. | 257 | 207 | 199 | 19.1 | 23.0 | 18.0 | 4,907 | 4,761 | 3,582 |
| Colo. | 2,167 | 2,419 | 2,371 | 17.0 | 27.0 | 25.0 | 37,667 | 65,313 | 59,275 |
| N.Mex. | 145 | 256 | 273 | 9.8 | 17.5 | 19.0 | 1,525 | 4,480 | 5,187 |
| Ariz. | 48 | 26 | 28 | 29.4 | 33.0 | 38.0 | 1,522 | 858 | 1,064 |
| Utah | 269 | 170 | 162 | 16.2 | 18.5 | 16.0 | 4,308 | 3,145 | 2,592 |
| Nev. | 4 | 3 | 2 | 29.7 | 35.0 | 30.0 | 124 | 105 | 60 |
| Wash. | 1,917 | 1,812 | 1,830 | 31.8 | 34.0 | 33.0 | 60,527 | 61,608 | 60,390 |
| Oreg. | 762 | 709 | 709 | 30.6 | 33.5 | 32.5 | 23,130 | 23,752 | 23,042 |
| Calif. | 478 | 352 | 345 | 20.7 | 22.0 | 21.0 | 9,782 | 7,744 | 7,245 |
| | 40,296 | | 41,277 | | 27.5 | | 840,244 | | 1,120,517 |
| U.S. | | 40,561 | | 20.9 | | 27.1 | | 1,117,131 | |

1/ Short-time average.

| ALL SPRING WHEAT | | | | RYE | | |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|---------|---------|
| State | Production | | | Condition June 1 | | |
| | Average | 1960 | Indicated | Average | 1960 | 1961 |
| | 1950-59 | 1960 | 1961 1/ | 1950-59 | 1960 | 1961 |
| | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | Percent | Percent | Percent |
| N.Y. | --- | --- | --- | 88 | 93 | 90 |
| N.J. | --- | --- | --- | 90 | 90 | 91 |
| Pa. | --- | --- | --- | 88 | 92 | 93 |
| Ohio | --- | --- | --- | 88 | 92 | 91 |
| Ind. | --- | --- | --- | 90 | 94 | 93 |
| Ill. | --- | --- | --- | 90 | 94 | 93 |
| Mich. | --- | --- | --- | 91 | 93 | 94 |
| Wis. | 984 | 728 | 864 | 89 | 90 | 90 |
| Minn. | 16,252 | 26,043 | 24,333 | 85 | 92 | 91 |
| Iowa | 270 | 460 | 600 | 89 | 92 | 92 |
| Mo. | --- | --- | --- | 85 | 84 | 87 |
| N.Dak. | 112,393 | 127,500 | 110,511 | 73 | 88 | 73 |
| S.Dak. | 26,983 | 28,903 | 23,632 | 76 | 91 | 87 |
| Nebr. | 456 | 240 | 247 | 80 | 88 | 92 |
| Kans. | --- | --- | --- | 77 | 84 | 90 |
| Del. | --- | --- | --- | 92 | 90 | 92 |
| Md. | --- | --- | --- | 91 | 93 | 91 |
| Va. | --- | --- | --- | 90 | 92 | 95 |
| N.C. | --- | --- | --- | 87 | 85 | 91 |
| S.C. | --- | --- | --- | 81 | 81 | 86 |
| Ga. | --- | --- | --- | 82 | 82 | 89 |
| Ky. | --- | --- | --- | 88 | 89 | 91 |
| Tenn. | --- | --- | --- | 86 | 87 | 87 |
| Okla. | --- | --- | --- | 75 | 86 | 85 |
| Texas | --- | --- | --- | 65 | 74 | 78 |
| Mont. | 53,798 | 34,593 | 31,428 | 83 | 95 | 81 |
| Idaho | 21,910 | 17,594 | 18,318 | 92 | 87 | 81 |
| Wyo. | 1,079 | 780 | 720 | 84 | 79 | 82 |
| Colo. | 1,187 | 808 | 690 | 75 | 83 | 89 |
| N.Mex. | 202 | 66 | --- | 71 | 49 | 85 |
| Utah | 2,742 | 1,961 | 1,568 | 82 | 65 | 60 |
| Nev. | 387 | 352 | 330 | -- | -- | -- |
| Wash. | 10,905 | 3,494 | 6,380 | 87 | 96 | 94 |
| Oreg. | 4,563 | 2,790 | 2,834 | 89 | 92 | 89 |
| Calif. | --- | --- | --- | 84 | 78 | 87 |
| U.S. | 254,654 | 246,312 | 222,505 | 83 | 88 | 88 |

1/ Based largely on prospective planted acreage reported in March.

CONDITION JUNE 1

| State | All hay | | Alfalfa hay | | Clover and timothy hay | | Wild hay | | Pasture | |
|--------|----------|------|-------------|------|------------------------|------|----------|------|----------|------|
| | Average: | 1961 | Average: | 1961 | Average: | 1961 | Average: | 1961 | Average: | 1961 |
| | 1950-59: | | 1950-59: | | 1950-59: | | 1950-59: | | 1950-59: | |
| | Per- | Per- | Per- | Per- | Per- | Per- | Per- | Per- | Per- | Per- |
| | cent | cent | cent | cent | cent | cent | cent | cent | cent | cent |
| Maine | 88 | 85 | 85 | 85 | 89 | 86 | -- | -- | 89 | 84 |
| N.H. | 88 | 87 | 86 | 93 | 89 | 90 | -- | -- | 88 | 89 |
| Vt. | 88 | 93 | 87 | 93 | 89 | 92 | -- | -- | 89 | 93 |
| Mass. | 88 | 94 | 88 | 94 | 89 | 92 | -- | -- | 90 | 92 |
| R.I. | 90 | 93 | 91 | 96 | 90 | 92 | -- | -- | 90 | 91 |
| Conn. | 88 | 92 | 89 | 95 | 90 | 93 | -- | -- | 90 | 94 |
| N.Y. | 85 | 90 | 88 | 91 | 85 | 90 | -- | -- | 87 | 90 |
| N.J. | 85 | 89 | 86 | 89 | 85 | 89 | -- | -- | 85 | 89 |
| Pa. | 86 | 90 | 88 | 91 | 86 | 90 | -- | -- | 88 | 90 |
| Ohio | 88 | 89 | 89 | 89 | 87 | 89 | -- | -- | 90 | 90 |
| Ind. | 88 | 89 | 89 | 90 | 88 | 89 | -- | -- | 91 | 90 |
| Ill. | 86 | 88 | 89 | 88 | 86 | 89 | -- | -- | 89 | 89 |
| Mich. | 86 | 87 | 87 | 88 | 86 | 87 | -- | -- | 87 | 87 |
| Wis. | 86 | 83 | 88 | 84 | 85 | 81 | 87 | 85 | 85 | 79 |
| Minn. | 82 | 85 | 84 | 85 | 80 | 81 | 81 | 84 | 82 | 83 |
| Iowa | 86 | 86 | 90 | 87 | 84 | 86 | -- | -- | 87 | 87 |
| Mo. | 83 | 89 | 87 | 89 | 83 | 89 | 82 | 87 | 85 | 90 |
| N.Dak. | 73 | 73 | 76 | 77 | -- | -- | 72 | 69 | 71 | 68 |
| S.Dak. | 79 | 80 | 82 | 80 | -- | -- | 76 | 79 | 77 | 80 |
| Nebr. | 83 | 86 | 84 | 81 | 83 | 86 | 82 | 85 | 82 | 86 |
| Kans. | 79 | 87 | 76 | 87 | 80 | 88 | 81 | 86 | 80 | 88 |
| Del. | 84 | 90 | 85 | 94 | 85 | 94 | -- | -- | 86 | 91 |
| Md. | 85 | 91 | 86 | 89 | 84 | 92 | -- | -- | 87 | 91 |
| Va. | 85 | 90 | 87 | 90 | 85 | 92 | -- | -- | 88 | 91 |
| W.Va. | 84 | 82 | 88 | 84 | 85 | 83 | -- | -- | 86 | 83 |
| N.C. | 84 | 87 | 86 | 80 | 85 | 85 | -- | -- | 86 | 88 |
| S.C. | 78 | 86 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 79 | 87 |
| Ga. | 80 | 86 | 84 | 78 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 80 | 87 |
| Fla. | 80 | 67 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 78 | 74 |
| Ky. | 87 | 87 | 89 | 90 | 88 | 87 | -- | -- | 91 | 89 |
| Tenn. | 85 | 83 | 86 | 78 | 85 | 85 | -- | -- | 88 | 88 |
| Ala. | 80 | 76 | 83 | 80 | 81 | 80 | -- | -- | 82 | 85 |
| Miss. | 80 | 77 | 80 | 76 | 81 | 71 | -- | -- | 84 | 80 |
| Ark. | 82 | 85 | 84 | 87 | 83 | 87 | 83 | 86 | 87 | 89 |
| La. | 80 | 77 | 82 | 77 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 81 | 79 |
| Okla. | 77 | 81 | 72 | 73 | -- | -- | 80 | 86 | 80 | 86 |
| Texas | 76 | 70 | 79 | 79 | -- | -- | 79 | 72 | 75 | 71 |
| Mont. | 84 | 79 | 87 | 83 | 88 | 85 | 82 | 77 | 82 | 72 |
| Idaho | 89 | 85 | 89 | 85 | 90 | 86 | 88 | 75 | 89 | 85 |
| Wyo. | 85 | 84 | 86 | 87 | 86 | 86 | 84 | 84 | 82 | 82 |
| Colo. | 83 | 89 | 83 | 87 | 86 | 87 | 81 | 91 | 75 | 87 |
| N.Mex. | 81 | 82 | 84 | 86 | 81 | 87 | 65 | 79 | 65 | 74 |
| Ariz. | 86 | 90 | 88 | 93 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 77 | 81 |
| Utah | 85 | 66 | 85 | 69 | 88 | 69 | 86 | 51 | 84 | 66 |
| Nev. | 85 | 73 | 84 | 80 | 86 | 83 | 83 | 67 | 82 | 70 |
| Wash. | 85 | 90 | 87 | 90 | 84 | 90 | 81 | 87 | 85 | 91 |
| Oreg. | 88 | 84 | 90 | 86 | 90 | 91 | 86 | 78 | 90 | 92 |
| Calif. | 87 | 87 | 89 | 89 | -- | -- | 81 | 72 | 83 | 78 |
| U. S. | 84 | 85 | 85 | 86 | 86 | 87 | 79 | 79 | 84 | 84 |

PEACHES

| State | Production 1/ | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|----------|----------|-----------|
| | Average | 1959 | 1960 | Indicated |
| | 1950-59 | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 |
| | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| | bushels | bushels | bushels | bushels |
| N.H. | 11 | 20 | 23 | 12 |
| Mass. | 88 | 135 | 140 | 130 |
| R.I. | 14 | 14 | 14 | 11 |
| Conn. | 138 | 165 | 175 | 130 |
| N.Y. | 1,034 | 740 | 680 | 685 |
| N.J. | 1,934 | 2,300 | 2,800 | 1,800 |
| Pa. | 2,595 | 2,750 | 2,900 | 2,200 |
| Ohio | 934 | 700 | 1,020 | 1,000 |
| Ind. | 340 | 400 | 450 | 400 |
| Ill. | 904 | 850 | 750 | 800 |
| Mich. | 2,942 | 3,500 | 3,300 | 3,100 |
| Mo. | 428 | 350 | 420 | 540 |
| Kans. | 113 | 99 | 165 | 145 |
| Del. | 91 | 50 | 50 | 30 |
| Md. | 456 | 483 | 520 | 440 |
| Va. | 1,376 | 1,400 | 1,650 | 1,400 |
| W.Va. | 680 | 660 | 750 | 750 |
| N.C. | 1,072 | 1,100 | 1,300 | 1,450 |
| S.C. | 3,689 | 2/ 5,900 | 5,600 | 6,500 |
| Ga. | 2,669 | 2/ 4,600 | 2/ 5,000 | 5,100 |
| Ky. | 201 | 250 | 285 | 195 |
| Tenn. | 174 | 170 | 175 | 190 |
| Ala. | 600 | 1,050 | 1,250 | 1,350 |
| Miss. | 299 | 270 | 310 | 327 |
| Ark. | 1,428 | 1,830 | 1,950 | 1,600 |
| La. | 82 | 150 | 145 | 155 |
| Okla. | 196 | 135 | 183 | 120 |
| Texas | 526 | 640 | 750 | 650 |
| Idaho | 289 | 280 | 300 | 280 |
| Colo. | 1,650 | 2/ 1,830 | 710 | 2,030 |
| N.Mex. | 133 | 75 | 10 | 3/ |
| Utah | 475 | 420 | 180 | 220 |
| Wash. | 1,456 | 2,170 | 2/ 2,030 | 1,700 |
| Oreg. | 404 | 500 | 410 | 400 |
| Calif., Freestone: | 11,330 | 13,668 | 12,418 | 13,126 |
| Total above | 40,762 | 49,654 | 48,813 | 48,866 |
| Calif., | | | | |
| Clingstone 4/ | 22,368 | 2/25,377 | 2/25,502 | 27,212 |
| U.S. | 63,130 | 75,031 | 74,315 | 76,882 |

1/ For some States in certain years production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. Estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bu.): 1959 - Georgia, 200; Arkansas, 38; California, Clingstone, 750; Freestone, 250; 1960 - Georgia, 250; Arkansas, 50.

2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (1,000 bu.): 1959 - South Carolina, 150; Georgia, 200; Colorado, 107; California, Clingstone, 1,417; 1960 - Georgia, 140; Washington, 80; California, Clingstone, 2,042.

3/ Estimates discontinued beginning with 1961 crop season.

4/ Mainly for canning. Production in tons: Av. 1950-59, 536,800; 1959, 609,000; 1960, 612,000; 1961, 670,000.

| PEARS | | | | |
|--------|---------|----------|---------------|---------|
| State | Average | | Production 1/ | |
| | 1950-59 | | 1960 | |
| | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| | bushels | bushels | bushels | bushels |
| Conn. | 53 | 55 | 35 | 63 |
| N.Y. | 549 | 650 | 525 | 735 |
| Pa. | 146 | 125 | 110 | 115 |
| Ohio | 103 | 75 | 67 | 2/ |
| Ill. | 92 | 45 | 35 | 2/ |
| Mich. | 1,041 | 1,400 | 1,250 | 1,250 |
| Mo. | 81 | 50 | 45 | 2/ |
| Va. | 55 | 17 | 20 | 2/ |
| W.Va. | 46 | 28 | 45 | 2/ |
| N.C. | 72 | 25 | 55 | 2/ |
| Ga. | 128 | 80 | 72 | 2/ |
| Ky. | 52 | 30 | 35 | 2/ |
| Tenn. | 79 | 55 | 50 | 2/ |
| Ala. | 76 | 61 | 85 | 2/ |
| Miss. | 90 | 53 | 70 | 2/ |
| Ark. | 58 | 50 | 50 | 2/ |
| La. | 50 | 50 | 55 | 2/ |
| Okla. | 50 | 42 | 36 | 2/ |
| Texas | 132 | 150 | 145 | 125 |
| Idaho | 82 | 60 | 50 | 55 |
| Colo. | 206 | 235 | 30 | 250 |
| Utah | 223 | 140 | 3/ 200 | 90 |
| Wash. | 5,018 | 3/ 4,080 | 3/ 3,130 | 4,120 |
| Oreg. | 5,285 | 3/ 5,110 | 3/ 4,300 | 4,900 |
| Calif. | 15,343 | 16,876 | 15,126 | 13,918 |
| U.S. | 29,220 | 29,542 | 25,621 | 25,621 |

| Pears: Production in tons by varieties, California, Washington, and Oregon | | | | |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| State | Average | | 1960 | |
| | 1950-59 | | 1961 | |
| | Tons | Tons | Tons | Tons |
| Wash., all | 125,462 | 102,000 | 78,250 | 103,000 |
| Bartlett | 88,775 | 71,500 | 47,500 | 69,000 |
| Other | 36,688 | 30,500 | 30,750 | 34,000 |
| Oreg., all | 132,125 | 127,750 | 107,500 | 122,500 |
| Bartlett | 54,075 | 52,000 | 45,750 | 52,500 |
| Other | 78,050 | 75,750 | 61,750 | 70,000 |
| Calif., all | 368,200 | 405,000 | 363,000 | 334,000 |
| Bartlett | 326,800 | 366,000 | 331,000 | 300,000 |
| Other | 41,400 | 39,000 | 32,000 | 34,000 |
| 3 States, all | 625,788 | 634,750 | 548,750 | 559,500 |
| Bartlett | 469,650 | 489,500 | 424,250 | 421,500 |
| Other | 156,138 | 145,250 | 124,500 | 138,000 |

1/ Bushels of 48 pounds in California and 50 pounds in other States. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Estimates discontinued beginning with 1961 crop season.

3/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit: 1959 - Washington, 18,000 bushels (450 tons); Oregon, 18,000 bushels (450 tons); 1960 - Utah, 8,000 bushels; Washington, 16,000 bushels (400 tons); Oregon, 30,000 bushels (750 tons).

| Crop and State | Average 1949-58 | CITRUS FRUITS 1/ | | | | Equivalent tons | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|------|
| | | 1,000 boxes 2/ | Indicated: | Average | 1959 | Indicated | 1960 |
| | | 1959 | 1960 | 1949-58 | | | |
| ORANGES: | | | | | | | |
| EARLY, MIDSEASON & NAVEL VARIETIES 3/ | | | | | | | |
| Calif. | 14,583 | 13,500 | 9,500 | 561,400 | 520,000 | 366,000 | |
| Fla., All | 46,430 | 49,000 | 51,000 | 2,089,300 | 2,206,000 | 2,295,000 | |
| Temple | 1,991 | 3,900 | 4,000 | 89,600 | 176,000 | 180,000 | |
| Other | 44,439 | 45,100 | 47,000 | 1,999,700 | 2,030,000 | 2,115,000 | |
| Texas | 1,104 | 1,500 | 1,950 | 49,700 | 67,500 | 87,800 | |
| Ariz. | 474 | 560 | 440 | 18,260 | 21,600 | 16,900 | |
| La. | 178 | 260 | 275 | 8,006 | 11,700 | 12,400 | |
| Total Above Varieties | 62,770 | 64,820 | 63,165 | 2,726,666 | 2,826,800 | 2,778,100 | |
| VALENCIA: | | | | | | | |
| Calif. 4/ | 23,517 | 17,300 | 16,000 | 905,400 | 666,000 | 616,000 | |
| Fla. | 34,450 | 42,500 | 36,500 | 1,550,300 | 1,912,000 | 1,642,000 | |
| Texas | 462 | 1,200 | 1,550 | 20,760 | 54,000 | 69,800 | |
| Ariz. | 587 | 940 | 720 | 22,600 | 36,200 | 27,700 | |
| Total | 59,016 | 61,940 | 54,770 | 2,499,060 | 2,668,200 | 2,355,500 | |
| ALL ORANGES: | | | | | | | |
| Calif. | 38,100 | 30,800 | 25,500 | 1,466,800 | 1,186,000 | 982,000 | |
| Fla. | 80,880 | 91,500 | 87,500 | 3,639,600 | 4,118,000 | 3,937,000 | |
| Texas | 1,566 | 2,700 | 3,500 | 70,460 | 121,500 | 157,600 | |
| Ariz. | 1,062 | 1,500 | 1,160 | 40,860 | 57,800 | 44,600 | |
| La. | 178 | 260 | 275 | 8,006 | 11,700 | 12,400 | |
| U.S., All | 121,786 | 126,760 | 117,935 | 5,225,726 | 5,495,000 | 5,133,600 | |
| GRAPEFRUIT: | | | | | | | |
| Fla., All | 34,470 | 30,500 | 31,000 | 1,378,800 | 1,220,000 | 1,240,000 | |
| Seedless | 18,360 | 20,100 | 18,500 | 734,400 | 804,000 | 740,000 | |
| Other | 16,110 | 10,400 | 12,500 | 644,400 | 416,000 | 500,000 | |
| Texas | 3,090 | 5,200 | 6,500 | 123,600 | 208,000 | 260,000 | |
| Ariz. | 2,603 | 3,220 | 2,500 | 84,520 | 105,000 | 81,200 | |
| Calif., All | 2,462 | 2,700 | 2,600 | 82,370 | 89,700 | 86,800 | |
| Desert Valleys | 902 | 1,400 | 1,100 | 29,330 | 45,500 | 35,800 | |
| Other Areas | 1,560 | 1,300 | 1,500 | 53,040 | 44,200 | 51,000 | |
| U.S., All | 42,625 | 41,620 | 42,600 | 1,669,290 | 1,622,700 | 1,668,000 | |
| LEMONS: | | | | | | | |
| Calif. | 14,358 | 17,100 | 13,500 | 567,200 | 675,000 | 533,000 | |
| Ariz. 4/ | | 1,130 | 600 | | 44,600 | 23,700 | |
| U.S., Lemons | 14,358 | 18,230 | 14,100 | 567,200 | 719,600 | 556,700 | |
| LIMES: | | | | | | | |
| Fla. | 322 | 320 | 300 | 12,880 | 12,800 | 12,000 | |
| June 1 forecast of 1961 limes | | | 330 | | | 13,200 | |
| TANGELOS: | | | | | | | |
| Fla. | 5/ 301 | 550 | 500 | 5/ 13,475 | 24,800 | 22,500 | |
| TANGERINES: | | | | | | | |
| Fla. | 4,540 | 2,800 | 5,000 | 204,250 | 126,000 | 225,000 | |

1/ The crop year begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with completion of harvest the following year. For some States in certain years production includes quantities not harvested, or harvested but not utilized, on account of economic conditions, and quantities donated to charity. Estimates of such quantities for 1959 crops were: Oranges - California, Navel and Miscellaneous, 200,000 boxes (8,000 tons); California, Valencia, 150,000 boxes (5,780 tons); Grapefruit - California, Desert Valleys, 29,000 boxes (942 tons); Tangerines - Florida, 100,000 boxes (4,500 tons).

2/ Net content of box varies. Approximate averages are as follows: Oranges - California and Arizona, 77 lbs.; Florida and other States, 90 lbs.; Tangerines, 90 lbs.; Grapefruit - California Desert Valleys and Arizona, 65 lbs.; other California areas, 68 lbs.; Florida and Texas, 80 lbs.; Lemons - 79 lbs.; Limes, 80 lbs.; Tangelos, 90 lbs.

3/ Navel and Miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and Midseason varieties in Florida and Texas. All varieties in Louisiana. For all States except Florida, includes small quantities of tangerines.

4/ Not estimated prior to 1958.

5/ Short-time average.

CONDITION OF CITRUS FRUITS, June 1

| Crop and State | Condition-Percent | | | Crop and State | Condition-Percent | | |
|---|-------------------|------|------|----------------------|-------------------|------|------|
| | Average: | 1960 | 1961 | | Average: | 1960 | 1961 |
| | 1950-59: | | | | 1950-59: | | |
| ORANGES: | | | | | | | |
| EARLY, MIDSEASON & NAVEL VARIETIES ^{1/} | | | | GRAPEFRUIT: | | | |
| Calif. | 80 | 77 | 81 | Fla., All | 63 | 68 | 59 |
| Fla. | | | | Seedless | 65 | 68 | 61 |
| Temple | -- | 72 | 74 | Other | 61 | 68 | 57 |
| Other | -- | 71 | 61 | Texas | 54 | 80 | 73 |
| Texas | 60 | 83 | 78 | Ariz. | 79 | 71 | 86 |
| Ariz. | 75 | 58 | 81 | Calif., All | 81 | 79 | 75 |
| La. | 62 | 94 | 90 | D.V. | 82 | 78 | 64 |
| | | | | Other | 80 | 80 | 82 |
| Total Above | | | | U.S., All | | | |
| Varieties | -- | -- | -- | Grapefruit | 63 | 69 | 62 |
| VALENCIA ORANGES: | | | | LEMONS: | | | |
| Calif. | 82 | 81 | 77 | Calif. | 79 | 70 | 75 |
| Fla. | 69 | 70 | 69 | Ariz. | 63 | 50 | 79 |
| Texas | 56 | 80 | 75 | U.S. | 79 | 69 | 75 |
| Ariz. | 78 | 63 | 84 | | | | |
| Total, Valencia | | | | LIMES: | | | |
| Oranges | -- | -- | -- | Fla. | 74 | 64 | 60 |
| ALL ORANGES: | | | | | | | |
| Calif. | 81 | 79 | 79 | TANGELOS: | | | |
| Fla. | 69 | 71 | 65 | Fla. | -- | 66 | 62 |
| Texas | 59 | 82 | 77 | | | | |
| Ariz. | 76 | 61 | 82 | | | | |
| La. | 62 | 94 | 90 | TANGERINES: | | | |
| U. S., All Oranges | 72 | 73 | 69 | Fla. | 62 | 70 | 58 |

Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California harvest of oranges usually starts in early November of the year shown and continues into November of the following year. In other States orange harvest begins about October 1 and ends in early summer. Grapefruit harvest, for California Desert Valleys and for other States, begins in the fall and ends by early summer. Harvest of other California grapefruit extends from early summer through September of the year after bloom. California lemons are harvested from November 1 through the following calendar year. Florida limes are picked mostly from April through December. Florida tangelos are harvested largely from October through April.

^{1/} Navel and miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and mid-season varieties in Florida and Texas. All varieties in Louisiana. For all States, except Florida, includes small quantities of tangerines.

APRICOTS AND CALIFORNIA PLUMS, PRUNES, ALMONDS AND WALNUTS

| Crop and State | Production 1/ | | | |
|----------------|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | Average | 1959 | 1960 | Indicated |
| | 1950-59 | | | 1961 |
| | Tons | Tons | Tons | Tons |
| APRICOTS: | | | | |
| California | 181,900 | 210,000 | 230,000 | 210,000 |
| Washington | 11,370 | 2/ 13,300 | 2/ 10,200 | 10,000 |
| Utah | 5,530 | 7,100 | 2,900 | 4,200 |
| United States | 198,800 | 230,400 | 243,100 | 224,200 |
| PLUMS: | | | | |
| California | 80,300 | 2/ 93,000 | 2/ 82,000 | 90,000 |
| PRUNES: 3/ | | | | |
| California | 151,000 | 139,000 | 139,000 | 138,000 |
| ALMONDS: | | | | |
| California | 43,560 | 82,800 | 53,000 | 70,000 |
| WALNUTS: | | | | |
| California | 66,670 | 58,500 | 70,300 | 72,000 |

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. Estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): Apricots, 1960, California, 5,000; Apricots, Washington, 1959-1,000 1960-530.

2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (tons): Plums, 1959-3,000; 1960-2,000.

3/ Dried basis. The drying ratio is 2½ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS

| Crop and State | Condition June 1 | | |
|------------------|------------------|---------|---------|
| | Average | 1960 | 1961 |
| | 1950-59 | | |
| | Percent | Percent | Percent |
| PLUMS: | | | |
| Michigan | 66 | 67 | 68 |
| PRUNES: | | | |
| Idaho | 74 | 22 | 69 |
| Washington | 66 | 38 | 79 |
| Oregon | 57 | 23 | 42 |
| GRAPES: | | | |
| California, All | 81 | -- | -- |
| Wine varieties | 81 | 82 | 75 |
| Table varieties | 81 | 83 | 81 |
| Raisin varieties | 82 | 84 | 89 |
| OTHER CROPS: | | | |
| California | | | |
| Figs | 81 | 93 | 94 |
| Florida | | | |
| Avocados | 57 | 54 | 53 |

CHERRIES

| State | Average | | Production 1/ | | Indicated |
|----------------------|---------|-----------|---------------|--------|-----------|
| | 1950-59 | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 | |
| Sweet Varieties: | Tons | Tons | Tons | Tons | |
| N.Y. | 4,730 | 6,700 | 3,700 | 7,000 | |
| Pa. | 1,120 | 1,100 | 500 | 1,200 | |
| Ohio | 314 | 140 | 200 | 2/ | |
| Mich. | 10,080 | 14,000 | 14,000 | 12,000 | |
| 4 Great Lakes States | 16,244 | 21,940 | 18,400 | 20,200 | |
| Mont. | 1,328 | 1,350 | 1,400 | 1,500 | |
| Idaho | 2,247 | 1,350 | 1,600 | 2,100 | |
| Colo. | 616 | 550 | 120 | 1,000 | |
| Utah | 3,134 | 1,300 | 1,200 | 1,200 | |
| Wash. | 16,790 | 3/ 14,400 | 3/ 11,000 | 14,000 | |
| Oreg. | 21,690 | 24,900 | 12,800 | 21,000 | |
| Calif. | 26,980 | 15,000 | 24,000 | 32,000 | |
| 7 Western States | 72,785 | 58,850 | 52,120 | 72,800 | |
| United States | 89,029 | 80,790 | 70,520 | 93,000 | |
| Sour Varieties 4/: | | | | | |
| Mont. | 290 | 330 | 10 | 330 | |
| Idaho | 942 | 830 | 830 | 750 | |
| Colo. | 1,500 | 3/ 1,300 | 700 | 1,600 | |
| Utah | 2,050 | 1,200 | 2,800 | 1,300 | |
| Wash. | 2,040 | 1,200 | 1,100 | 900 | |
| Oreg. | 3,270 | 3,400 | 3,700 | 3,800 | |
| 6 Western States | 10,092 | 8,260 | 9,140 | 8,680 | |

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. Estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): 1960 - Sweet Cherries, California, 500.

2/ Estimates discontinued beginning with 1961 crop season.

3/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (tons): Sweet Cherries, Washington, 1959 - 820; 1960 - 600; Sour Cherries, Colorado, 1959 - 102.

4/ The first forecast for the 5 Great Lakes States (N.Y., Pa., Ohio, Mich., and Wis.) will be made as of June 15 and released June 20.

SUGAR, BEET PULP, AND MOLASSES PRODUCTION - UNITED STATES 1/

| Product | Average | | Product | Average | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|-------|------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| | 1949-58 | 1959 | | 1949-58 | 1959 |
| | Thousand short tons | | | Thousand short tons | |
| Sugar, raw value: | | | Sugar beet pulp: | | |
| Sugar beet | 1,858 | 2,340 | 2/ 2,455 | Molasses | 341 591 3/ |
| Sugarcane | 560 | 616 | 630 | Dried | 111 148 3/ |
| Total | 2,418 | 2,956 | 3,085 | Wet | 1,564 1,482 3/ |
| Sugar, refined basis: | | | Molasses: | | |
| Sugar beet | 1,736 | 2,187 | 2/ 2,294 | Sugar beet | 52,079 76,920 3/ |
| Sugarcane | 523 | 576 | 589 | Sugarcane: | |
| Total | 2,259 | 2,763 | 2,883 | Edible | 3,201 2,714 3,379 |
| | | | Blackstrap 4/: | 45,372 42,826 46,686 | |

1/ Based on data from Sugar Division, C.S.S.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Not available.

4/ 80° Brix, including high test molasses made from frozen cane.

| SUGAR BEETS | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|----------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|---------|---------|--------------------------|------------|------------|
| State | Acreage planted | | | Acreage harvested | | | Yield per harvested acre | | |
| | Average : 1949-58 | 1959 | 1960 | Average : 1949-58 | 1959 | 1960 | Average : 1949-58 | 1959 | 1960 |
| | Acres | Acres | Acres | Acres | Acres | Acres | Short tons | Short tons | Short tons |
| Ohio | 20,690 | 25,000 | 23,200 | 17,760 | 21,700 | 22,400 | 12.8 | 16.3 | 14.6 |
| Mich. | 75,540 | 78,200 | 69,400 | 65,500 | 74,100 | 67,900 | 12.0 | 17.5 | 13.9 |
| Wis. | 10,180 | 8,600 | 7,000 | 8,670 | 6,500 | 5,900 | 10.6 | 13.7 | 9.3 |
| Minn. | 66,040 | 75,300 | 81,200 | 61,860 | 70,900 | 80,800 | 11.0 | 12.4 | 12.6 |
| N.Dak. | 34,140 | 39,400 | 42,600 | 32,160 | 33,800 | 42,400 | 10.8 | 12.6 | 13.3 |
| S.Dak. | 5,060 | 6,300 | 6,800 | 4,660 | 6,000 | 6,200 | 12.0 | 13.7 | 12.1 |
| Nebr. | 58,490 | 66,000 | 69,300 | 54,500 | 63,900 | 68,700 | 14.4 | 17.3 | 17.8 |
| Kans. | 7,270 | 8,700 | 9,200 | 6,480 | 8,400 | 9,000 | 11.4 | 16.9 | 17.1 |
| Mont. | 53,790 | 57,700 | 61,800 | 51,470 | 52,600 | 60,500 | 13.6 | 15.7 | 13.9 |
| Idaho | 81,610 | 92,000 | 97,600 | 76,010 | 87,600 | 94,900 | 19.1 | 21.5 | 18.3 |
| Wyo. | 35,630 | 40,400 | 42,500 | 33,790 | 38,000 | 41,500 | 14.2 | 16.2 | 15.3 |
| Colo. | 134,340 | 148,600 | 157,100 | 123,120 | 143,200 | 155,100 | 16.1 | 17.0 | 17.8 |
| Utah | 30,760 | 32,800 | 32,900 | 28,840 | 31,200 | 31,600 | 15.4 | 18.3 | 17.0 |
| Wash. | 27,860 | 36,000 | 37,900 | 26,640 | 34,100 | 37,500 | 22.7 | 22.4 | 20.9 |
| Oreg. | 18,350 | 19,900 | 20,900 | 17,240 | 19,300 | 20,300 | 22.9 | 26.1 | 23.2 |
| Calif. 1/ | 183,200 | 215,200 | 211,500 | 173,620 | 208,300 | 206,600 | 19.7 | 23.7 | 20.3 |
| Other | | | | | | | | | |
| States 2/ | 6,680 | 6,500 | 6,300 | 5,940 | 5,800 | 5,900 | 14.2 | 17.9 | 16.1 |
| U.S. | 849,630 | 954,600 | 977,000 | 788,260 | 905,400 | 957,200 | 16.0 | 18.8 | 17.2 |
| | | | | Other States 2/ | | | | | |
| Ind. | 272 | 30 | — | 214 | 30 | — | 15.1 | 20.0 | — |
| Ill. | 1,982 | 2,050 | 1,670 | 1,816 | 1,790 | 1,570 | 17.0 | 22.8 | 18.9 |
| Iowa | 1,276 | 1,340 | 1,430 | 1,121 | 1,180 | 1,420 | 10.6 | 14.4 | 12.7 |
| Texas | 1,864 | 1,770 | 1,760 | 1,691 | 1,770 | 1,730 | 16.3 | 16.3 | 18.8 |
| N.Mex. | 845 | 800 | 840 | 717 | 640 | 650 | 8.2 | 12.7 | 11.1 |
| Nev. | 153 | 460 | 580 | 104 | 440 | 550 | 3/ 14.5 | 18.9 | 14.4 |

| State | Production | | | Season av. price per ton rec'd by farmers 4/ | | Value of production | |
|-----------|----------------------|------------------|------------------|--|----------|---------------------|---------------|
| | Average : 1949-58 | 1959 | 1960 | 1959 | 1960 | 1959 | 1960 |
| | 1,000 short tons | 1,000 short tons | 1,000 short tons | Dollars | Dollars | 1,000 dollars | 1,000 dollars |
| Ohio | 229 | 354 | 328 | 8.20 | — | 2,903 | 3,870 |
| Mich. | 784 | 1,299 | 943 | 8.70 | — | 11,301 | 11,127 |
| Wis. | 92 | 89 | 55 | 7.00 | — | 623 | 649 |
| Minn. | 686 | 880 | 1,018 | 10.00 | — | 8,800 | 12,012 |
| N.Dak. | 353 | 425 | 564 | 10.20 | — | 4,335 | 6,655 |
| S.Dak. | 56 | 82 | 75 | 11.80 | — | 968 | 885 |
| Nebr. | 784 | 1,107 | 1,226 | 12.20 | — | 13,505 | 14,467 |
| Kans. | 78 | 142 | 154 | 11.00 | — | 1,562 | 1,817 |
| Mont. | 697 | 827 | 841 | 11.90 | — | 9,841 | 9,924 |
| Idaho | 1,454 | 1,886 | 1,740 | 11.70 | — | 22,066 | 20,532 |
| Wyo. | 479 | 616 | 635 | 11.80 | — | 7,269 | 7,493 |
| Colo. | 1,980 | 2,437 | 2,761 | 11.90 | — | 29,000 | 32,580 |
| Utah | 443 | 572 | 536 | 12.00 | — | 6,864 | 6,325 |
| Wash. | 607 | 763 | 782 | 11.70 | — | 8,927 | 9,228 |
| Oreg. | 395 | 504 | 470 | 11.10 | — | 5,594 | 5,546 |
| Calif. 1/ | 3,442 | 4,928 | 4,198 | 11.50 | — | 56,672 | 49,536 |
| Other | | | | | | | |
| States 2/ | 83 | 104 | 95 | 9.20 | — | 956 | 1,122 |
| U.S. | 12,642 | 17,015 | 18,421 | 11.20 | 5/ 11.80 | 191,186 | 193,768 |
| | | | | Other States 2/ | | | |
| Ind. | 2.4 | .6 | — | 7.00 | — | 4 | — |
| Ill. | 30.3 | 40.8 | 29.6 | 7.00 | — | 286 | 349 |
| Iowa | 11.8 | 17.0 | 18.1 | 9.60 | — | 163 | 214 |
| Texas | 27.3 | 28.8 | 32.6 | 11.10 | — | 320 | 381 |
| N.Mex. | 5.8 | 8.1 | 7.2 | 11.10 | — | 90 | 85 |
| Nev. | 1.5 | 8.3 | 7.9 | 11.20 | — | 93 | 93 |

1/ Relates to year of harvest. Beginning 1952, includes some acreage carried over to the following spring. 2/ Sums of acreage and production for "Other States" rounded for inclusion in United States totals. 3/ Short-time average. 4/ Does not include Government payments under the Sugar Act. The United States average for these payments, excluding abandonment and deficiency payments, amounted to \$2.30 per ton in 1959 and approximately \$2.36 in 1960. Revised 1958 amounted to \$2.32. 5/ Preliminary.

| State | SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------|-------|-------|---------------|-------|-------|------------|-------|-------|
| | Acreage | | | Yield of cane | | | Cane | | |
| | harvested | | | per acre | | | production | | |
| | Average: | 1959 | 1960 | Average: | 1959 | 1960 | Average: | 1959 | 1960 |
| | 1949-58: | | | 1949-58: | | | 1949-58: | | |
| | | | | | | | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Short | Short | Short | short | short | short |
| | acres | acres | acres | tons | tons | tons | tons | tons | tons |
| For sugar: | | | | | | | | | |
| Louisiana | 249.3 | 250.0 | 255.0 | 21.1 | 20.3 | 21.9 | 5,214 | 5,073 | 5,583 |
| Florida | 37.1 | 46.4 | 48.9 | 34.7 | 38.2 | 31.8 | 1,278 | 1,771 | 1,555 |
| Total | 286.4 | 296.4 | 303.9 | 22.9 | 23.1 | 23.5 | 6,492 | 6,844 | 7,138 |
| For seed: | | | | | | | | | |
| Louisiana | 19.4 | 22.0 | 24.0 | 21.1 | 20.3 | 21.9 | 406 | 447 | 526 |
| Florida | 1.0 | .7 | 1.8 | 34.7 | 38.2 | 31.8 | 35 | 27 | 57 |
| Total | 20.4 | 22.7 | 25.8 | 21.8 | 20.9 | 22.6 | 441 | 474 | 583 |
| For sugar and seed: | | | | | | | | | |
| Louisiana | 268.7 | 272.0 | 279.0 | 21.1 | 20.3 | 21.9 | 5,620 | 5,520 | 6,109 |
| Florida | 38.1 | 47.1 | 50.7 | 34.7 | 38.2 | 31.8 | 1,313 | 1,798 | 1,612 |
| U.S. Total | 306.8 | 319.1 | 329.7 | 22.8 | 22.9 | 23.4 | 6,933 | 7,318 | 7,721 |

| State | Season average price per | | Value of | |
|---------------------|----------------------------|---------|------------|---------|
| | ton received by farmers 1/ | | production | |
| | 1959 | 1960 | 1959 | 1960 |
| | | | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| | Dollars | Dollars | dollars | dollars |
| For sugar: | | | | |
| Louisiana | 6.96 | 7.20 | 35,308 | 40,198 |
| Florida | 7.63 | 8.35 | 13,513 | 12,984 |
| Total | 7.13 | 7.45 | 48,821 | 53,182 |
| For sugar and seed: | | | | |
| Louisiana | 6.96 | 7.20 | 38,419 | 43,985 |
| Florida | 7.63 | 8.35 | 13,719 | 13,460 |
| U.S. Total | 7.12 | 7.44 | 52,138 | 57,445 |

1/ Does not include Government payments under the Sugar Act. The United States average for these payments, excluding abandonment and deficiency payments, amounted to \$1.11 per ton in 1959 and approximately \$1.13 in 1960.

| PRODUCTS OF CANE HARVESTED FOR SUGAR 1/ | | | | |
|---|-------------------|-----------|---------|---------------|
| Product | Unit | Louisiana | Florida | United States |
| Sugar production, raw value: | Thousand short | | | |
| Total - Av. 1949-58 | tons | 430 | 129 | 560 |
| 1959 | " | 441 | 175 | 616 |
| 1960 | " | 470 | 160 | 630 |
| Per ton of cane: | | | | |
| Av. 1949-58 | Pounds | 165 | 202 | 172 |
| 1959 | " | 174 | 198 | 180 |
| 1960 | " | 168 | 206 | 177 |
| Molasses production: | | | | |
| Blackstrap 2/-Av. 1949-58 | Thousand gallons: | 36,464 | 8,608 | 45,072 |
| 1959 | " | 31,919 | 10,907 | 42,826 |
| 1960 | " | 37,671 | 9,015 | 46,686 |
| Edible - Av. 1949-58 | " | 3,201 | --- | 3,201 |
| 1959 | " | 2,714 | --- | 2,714 |
| 1960 | " | 3,379 | --- | 3,379 |

1/ Based on data from Sugar Division, U.S.S. 2/ 80° Brix, including high test molasses made from frozen cane.

POTATOES, IRISH

| Seasonal group and State | Acreage harvested | | | Yield per harv. acre | | | Production | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|-------|-------|----------------------|-------|-------|------------|--------|--------|
| | Average: | 1960 | Ind.: | Average: | 1960 | Ind.: | Average: | 1960 | Ind. |
| | 1950-59: | 1960 | 1961 | 1950-59: | 1960 | 1961 | 1950-59: | 1960 | 1961 |
| | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | | | | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| | acres | acres | acres | Cwt. | Cwt. | Cwt. | cwt. | cwt. | cwt. |
| WINTER: | | | | | | | | | |
| Florida | 13.3 | 10.0 | 9.7 | 153 | 110 | 120 | 2,027 | 1,100 | 1,164 |
| California | 14.6 | 11.1 | 13.9 | 158 | 195 | 220 | 2,300 | 2,164 | 3,058 |
| Total | 27.9 | 21.1 | 23.6 | 155.3 | 154.7 | 178.9 | 4,327 | 3,264 | 4,222 |
| EARLY SPRING: | | | | | | | | | |
| Florida-Hastings: | 19.0 | 22.8 | 21.0 | 157 | 125 | 185 | 2,971 | 2,850 | 3,885 |
| -Other | 4.6 | 4.6 | 3.5 | 110 | 130 | 140 | 509 | 598 | 490 |
| Texas | 1.9 | .9 | 1.0 | 55 | 60 | 170 | 77 | 54 | 170 |
| Total | 25.5 | 28.3 | 25.5 | 138.8 | 123.7 | 178.2 | 3,557 | 3,502 | 4,545 |
| LATE SPRING: | | | | | | | | | |
| North Carolina | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 N.E. Counties: | 14.2 | 15.0 | 13.3 | 127 | 150 | 150 | 1,796 | 2,250 | 1,995 |
| Other Counties: | 10.1 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 74 | 110 | 100 | 750 | 605 | 530 |
| South Carolina | 9.7 | 7.0 | 6.5 | 83 | 95 | 85 | 798 | 665 | 552 |
| Georgia | 2.7 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 59 | 60 | 62 | 156 | 96 | 81 |
| Alabama-Baldwin | 17.9 | 15.5 | 12.4 | 104 | 140 | 110 | 1,873 | 2,170 | 1,364 |
| -Other | 11.0 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 47 | 50 | 80 | 516 | 450 | 720 |
| Mississippi | 10.4 | 7.5 | 7.0 | 41 | 45 | 40 | 426 | 338 | 280 |
| Arkansas | 12.1 | 6.7 | 6.2 | 51 | 60 | 55 | 605 | 402 | 341 |
| Louisiana | 9.9 | 7.0 | 6.8 | 44 | 56 | 52 | 428 | 392 | 354 |
| Oklahoma | 5.5 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 52 | 60 | 55 | 286 | 270 | 236 |
| Texas | 10.2 | 8.8 | 7.3 | 49 | 60 | 75 | 487 | 528 | 548 |
| Arizona | 5.6 | 9.8 | 10.6 | 234 | 240 | 260 | 1,312 | 2,352 | 2,756 |
| California | 55.7 | 53.7 | 58.5 | 269 | 315 | 305 | 14,829 | 16,916 | 17,842 |
| Total | 175.0 | 151.6 | 148.5 | 140.2 | 181.0 | 185.9 | 24,263 | 27,434 | 27,599 |
| EARLY SUMMER: | | | | | | | | | |
| Missouri | 10.8 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 66 | 70 | 70 | 714 | 560 | 560 |
| Kansas | 3.7 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 62 | 90 | 90 | 224 | 207 | 252 |
| Delaware | 7.8 | 11.0 | 10.0 | 164 | 200 | 200 | 1,376 | 2,200 | 2,000 |
| Maryland | 3.5 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 105 | 140 | 150 | 362 | 420 | 450 |
| Virginia-Eastern: | | | | | | | | | |
| Shore | 20.3 | 23.5 | 24.0 | 123 | 160 | 125 | 2,504 | 3,760 | 3,000 |
| -Norfolk: | 3.4 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 96 | 110 | 105 | 330 | 176 | 126 |
| -Other | 7.8 | 6.5 | 5.5 | 65 | 60 | 65 | 504 | 390 | 358 |
| North Carolina | 11.8 | 7.7 | 7.7 | 67 | 110 | 100 | 775 | 847 | 770 |
| Georgia | 3.4 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 37 | 37 | 40 | 125 | 85 | 84 |
| Kentucky | 17.1 | 13.2 | 12.8 | 59 | 67 | 65 | 999 | 884 | 832 |
| Tennessee | 16.3 | 12.0 | 10.0 | 58 | 67 | 70 | 947 | 804 | 700 |
| Texas | 7.4 | 11.3 | 12.7 | 148 | 170 | 165 | 1,090 | 1,921 | 2,096 |
| California | 9.8 | 9.6 | 9.3 | 264 | 290 | 310 | 2,580 | 2,784 | 2,883 |
| Total | 123.1 | 112.0 | 109.1 | 102.5 | 134.3 | 129.3 | 12,530 | 15,038 | 14,111 |

MAY EGG PRODUCTION

| State and division | Number of layers : | | Eggs per 100 : | | Total eggs produced | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|-----------|----------------|--------|---------------------|----------|----------------|----------|
| | on hand during May: | | layers : | | During May : | | Jan.-May incl. | |
| | 1960 : | 1961 : | 1960 : | 1961 : | 1960 : | 1961 : | 1960 : | 1961 : |
| | Thousands | Thousands | Number | Number | Millions | Millions | Millions | Millions |
| Maine | 3,356 | 3,292 | 1,848 | 1,928 | 62 | 63 | 321 | 334 |
| N.H. | 1,464 | 1,318 | 1,810 | 1,885 | 26 | 25 | 141 | 137 |
| Vt. | 726 | 656 | 1,947 | 1,900 | 14 | 12 | 71 | 64 |
| Mass. | 2,836 | 2,680 | 1,968 | 1,941 | 56 | 52 | 282 | 262 |
| R.I. | 340 | 326 | 1,897 | 1,888 | 6 | 6 | 32 | 30 |
| Conn. | 2,808 | 2,696 | 1,910 | 1,829 | 54 | 49 | 271 | 248 |
| N.Y. | 8,596 | 7,926 | 1,922 | 1,879 | 165 | 149 | 802 | 730 |
| N.J. | 10,208 | 9,740 | 1,817 | 1,792 | 185 | 175 | 891 | 811 |
| Pa. | 15,786 | 15,216 | 1,981 | 1,931 | 313 | 294 | 1,549 | 1,437 |
| N.Atl. | 46,120 | 43,850 | 1,910 | 1,881 | 881 | 825 | 4,360 | 4,053 |
| Ohio | 11,089 | 10,450 | 1,972 | 1,934 | 219 | 202 | 1,079 | 988 |
| Ind. | 11,192 | 10,354 | 2,040 | 2,003 | 228 | 207 | 1,128 | 1,044 |
| Ill. | 11,250 | 10,456 | 2,027 | 1,990 | 228 | 208 | 1,070 | 1,016 |
| Mich. | 6,689 | 6,144 | 1,934 | 1,941 | 129 | 119 | 634 | 583 |
| Wis. | 8,938 | 8,647 | 1,975 | 1,934 | 178 | 167 | 913 | 846 |
| E.N.Cent. | 49,208 | 46,051 | 1,996 | 1,961 | 982 | 903 | 4,824 | 4,477 |
| Minn. | 15,772 | 15,438 | 2,024 | 2,012 | 319 | 311 | 1,670 | 1,595 |
| Iowa | 21,554 | 20,022 | 2,089 | 2,068 | 450 | 414 | 2,237 | 2,090 |
| Mo. | 8,590 | 8,194 | 1,990 | 1,996 | 171 | 164 | 788 | 776 |
| N.Dak. | 2,228 | 2,168 | 1,996 | 1,965 | 44 | 43 | 198 | 201 |
| S.Dak. | 6,991 | 6,754 | 2,046 | 2,034 | 143 | 137 | 696 | 675 |
| Nebr. | 8,846 | 8,104 | 2,089 | 2,055 | 185 | 167 | 863 | 834 |
| Kans. | 6,669 | 5,658 | 2,058 | 2,052 | 137 | 116 | 621 | 560 |
| W.N.Cent. | 70,650 | 66,338 | 2,051 | 2,038 | 1,449 | 1,352 | 7,073 | 6,731 |
| Del. | 652 | 682 | 1,928 | 1,755 | 13 | 12 | 59 | 57 |
| Md. | 1,626 | 1,424 | 1,916 | 1,891 | 31 | 27 | 155 | 131 |
| Va. | 5,240 | 5,345 | 1,987 | 1,962 | 104 | 105 | 491 | 492 |
| W.Va. | 1,963 | 1,866 | 2,003 | 1,996 | 39 | 37 | 171 | 168 |
| N.C. | 9,728 | 9,851 | 1,934 | 1,941 | 188 | 191 | 900 | 902 |
| S.C. | 3,812 | 4,142 | 1,903 | 1,928 | 73 | 80 | 347 | 378 |
| Ga. | 10,389 | 10,848 | 1,947 | 1,910 | 202 | 207 | 959 | 990 |
| Fla. | 4,560 | 5,004 | 1,984 | 1,990 | 90 | 100 | 432 | 475 |
| S.Atl. | 37,970 | 39,162 | 1,949 | 1,938 | 740 | 759 | 3,514 | 3,593 |
| Ky. | 4,752 | 4,836 | 1,928 | 1,903 | 92 | 92 | 407 | 416 |
| Tenn. | 5,204 | 4,599 | 1,866 | 1,872 | 97 | 86 | 439 | 401 |
| Ala. | 6,336 | 6,464 | 1,906 | 1,916 | 121 | 124 | 569 | 578 |
| Miss. | 5,988 | 6,464 | 1,804 | 1,810 | 108 | 117 | 507 | 529 |
| Ark. | 4,571 | 5,100 | 1,968 | 1,941 | 93 | 99 | 409 | 427 |
| La. | 2,808 | 2,681 | 1,792 | 1,860 | 50 | 50 | 234 | 228 |
| Okla. | 3,349 | 2,998 | 1,925 | 1,990 | 64 | 60 | 301 | 269 |
| Texas | 12,108 | 13,730 | 1,823 | 1,891 | 221 | 260 | 1,107 | 1,124 |
| S.Cent. | 45,296 | 46,872 | 1,868 | 1,895 | 846 | 888 | 3,973 | 3,972 |
| Mont. | 982 | 919 | 1,953 | 1,981 | 19 | 18 | 93 | 91 |
| Idaho | 1,193 | 1,158 | 2,015 | 1,990 | 24 | 23 | 117 | 115 |
| Wyo. | 291 | 266 | 1,910 | 1,972 | 6 | 5 | 26 | 23 |
| Colo. | 1,418 | 1,297 | 2,009 | 1,881 | 28 | 24 | 129 | 112 |
| N.Mex. | 695 | 745 | 1,885 | 1,953 | 13 | 15 | 59 | 63 |
| Ariz. | 763 | 699 | 1,922 | 1,876 | 15 | 13 | 72 | 64 |
| Utah | 1,378 | 1,334 | 2,062 | 2,046 | 28 | 27 | 137 | 133 |
| Nev. | 72 | 71 | 1,968 | 1,906 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 5 |
| Wash. | 4,471 | 4,549 | 2,009 | 1,972 | 90 | 90 | 447 | 446 |
| Oreg. | 2,638 | 2,729 | 2,009 | 2,027 | 53 | 55 | 260 | 266 |
| Calif. | 24,832 | 27,574 | 1,996 | 1,947 | 496 | 537 | 2,292 | 2,529 |
| West. | 38,733 | 41,341 | 1,996 | 1,954 | 773 | 808 | 3,637 | 3,847 |
| U. S. | 287,977 | 283,614 | 1,969 | 1,952 | 5,671 | 5,535 | 27,381 | 26,673 |

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